

Lessons of the Arabic Language

Qur'anic Arabic Notes Level Two by Zahid Naeem



رِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

LQ Mississauga

Qur'anic Arabic Notes – Level 2 (v. 12)

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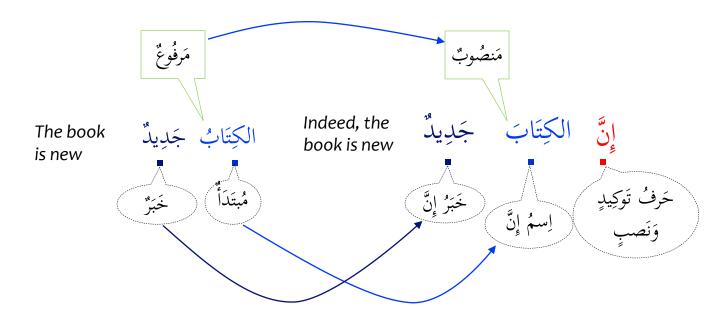
Revision History

Date	Ver	Author	Revision Comments
Apr. 26, 2013	1	Zahid Naeem	Created from Part 6 of the original notes.
May 16, 2013	2	Zahid Naeem	Added pages for past tense verb.
Oct. 06, 2013	3	Zahid Naeem	Added pages for the present and future tense verb
Nov. 03, 2013	4	Zahid Naeem	Added pages for masdar and imperative verb
Feb. 15, 2014	5	Zahid Naeem	Added pages for moods of verbs and weak letter verbs
Aug. 31, 2014	6	Zahid Naeem	Corrected some mistakes on mithal verb (وقف) conjugation
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Sep. 23, 2018	10	Zahid Naeem	Corrected some mistakes in the analysis of present tense verb and the slide on lam of justification.
Nov. 16, 2018	11	Zahid Naeem	Updated and new Qur'anic references. New page for مضعّف.
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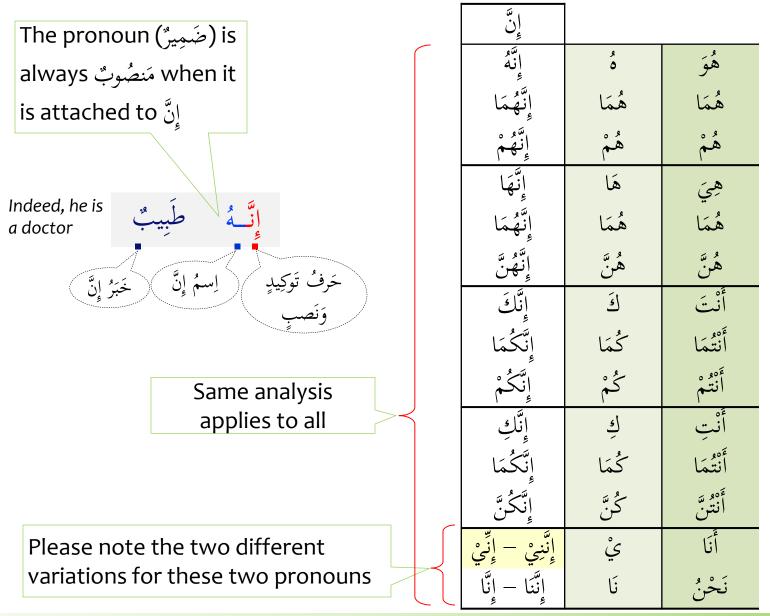
إِنَّ (حَرِفُ تَوكِيدٍ وَنَصبٍ) Particle of Emphasis and Accusative Case

- has many meanings, e.g. indeed, verily, truly, surely, ...
- It is only used in a nominal sentence (الجُملَةُ الإسمِيَّةُ)
- It is a particle of emphasis
- It makes the subject (مُبتَداً) of the sentence accusative
- The analysis of the nominal sentence changes as follows, when it contains إِنَّ





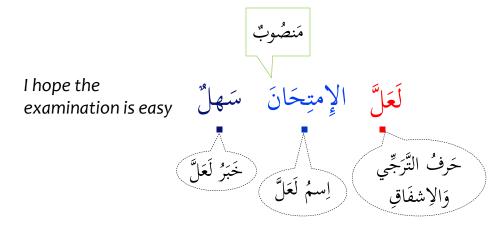
(ضَمَائِرٌ مُتَّصِلَةٌ) with Attached Pronouns إِنَّ



(أَخَوَاتُ إِنَّ) إِنَّ Sisters of

Following words are called "Sisters of "إِنَّ because grammatically they act like مَنصُوبٌ i.e. they make the noun following them مَنصُوبٌ

I hope, I fear	لَعَلَّ
Would that, I wish, if only	لَيتَ
As if, as though	كَأَنَّ
But, on the other hand, however	لَكِنَّ
That	أَنَّ



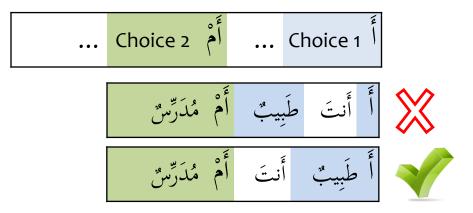


أمْ - "Interrogative "Or" -

means "or" and is used in an interrogative sentence.

Is this a masjid or a house?	أُمسجِدٌ هَذَا أَمْ بَيتٌ؟
Are you from Germany or France?	أُمِنْ أَلْمَانِيَا أَنْتَ أَمْ مِنْ فَرَنْسَا؟

This construction requires that nothing comes between أم and the first choice and between أم and the second choice



is used for 'or' أُوْ , In a non-interrogative sentence

المُدَرِّسَ أَوْ اَلمُدِيرَ المُعتُ المُدَرِّسَ أَوْ اَلمُدِيرَ المُعتُ المُدَرِّسَ أَوْ اَلمُدِيرَ



أ... أخ... Qur'anic References for

الواقعة

أَأْنتُمْ تَخْلُقُونَهُ أَمْ خَنْ الْخَالِقُونَ ٥

Is it you who creates it, or are We the Creator? (56:59)

الواقعة

أَأْنتُمْ تَزْرَعُونَهُ أَمْ نَحْنُ الزَّارِعُونَ ١٠

Is it you who makes it grow, or are We the grower? (56:64)

الواقعة

أَأْنتُمْ أَنزَلْتُمُوهُ مِنَ الْمُزْنِ أَمْ خَيْنُ الْمُنزِلُونَ ١

Is it you who brought it down from the clouds, or is it We who bring it down? (56:69)

الواقعة

أَأَنتُمْ أَنشَأْتُمْ شَجَرَتَهَا أَمْ نَحْنُ الْمُنشِئُونَ ١

Is it you who produced its tree, or are We the producer? (56:72)

الزخرف

وَقَالُوا أَآلِهَتُنَا خَيْرٌ أَمْ هُوَ ... ٥

And they said, "Are your gods better, or is he?" ... (43:58)

الفرقان

قُلْ أَذَالِكَ خَيْرٌ أَمْ جَنَّةُ الْخُلْدِ الَّتِي وُعِدَ الْمُتَّقُونَ ... ١

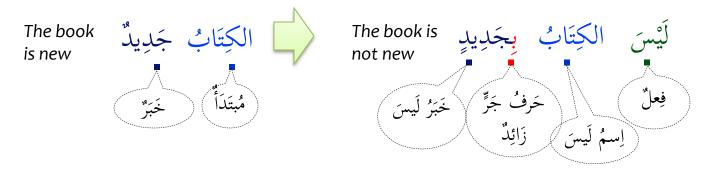
Say, "Is that better or the Garden of Eternity which is promised to the righteous? ... (25:15)

ص

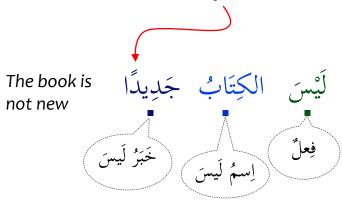
قَالَ يَا إِبْلِيسُ مَا مَنَعَكَ أَن تَسْجُدَ لِمَا خَلَقْتُ بِيَدَى اللَّهُ اللَّلْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ

[Allah] said, "O Iblees, what prevented you from prostrating to that which I created with My hands? Were you arrogant [then], or were you [already] among the haughty?" (38:75)

- " is <mark>verb</mark> meaning "is not" لَيْسَ
- It requires a إسم and a خَبَرٌ to complete the meaning. It is used in a sentence as follows:



- 📮 نَبَرُ لَيسَ usually takes an extra جَبَرُ لَيسَ as seen in the above example; بِجَدِيدٍ
- مَنصُوبٌ can also be without a بِـ In this case, it will be خَبَرُ لَيسَ

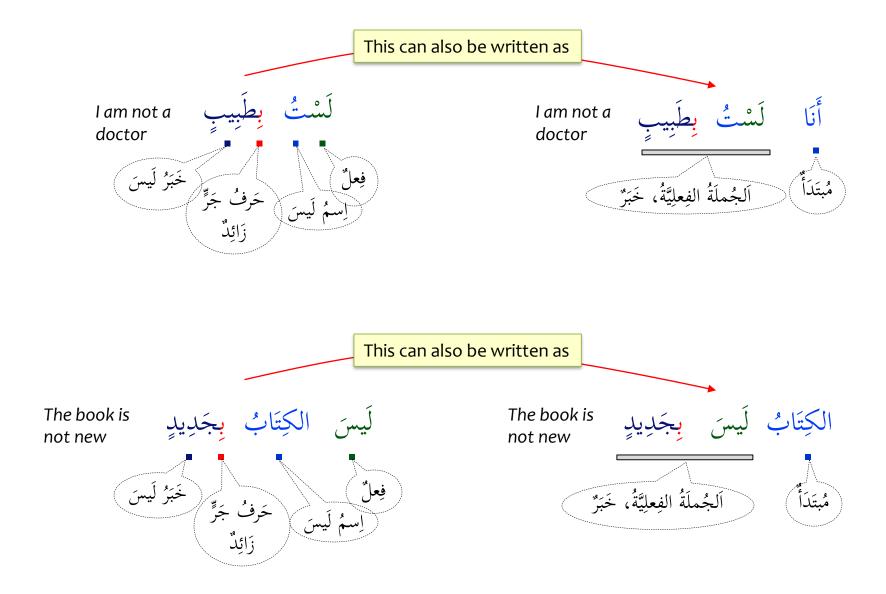




			فَاعِلْ	Suffix	
the , هُنَّ Starting with	لَيْسَ	ذَهَبَ	مُستَتِرُ		هُوَ
سُكُونٌ gets a ل كَلِمَةٌ	لَيْسَا	ذَهَبَا	Î	°	هُمَا
	لَيْسُوْا	ذَهَبُوْا	ۇ	ا ۋا	هُمْ
ن + ن النس + ن	لَيْسَتْ	ذَهَبَتْ	مُستَتِرُ	ت	هِيَ
اليسن ﴿	لَيْسَتَا	ۮؘۿؘؠؾۘٵ۠	Î	ا تَا	هُمَا
كَسْنَ ﴿	(لَسْنَ	ۮؘۿؘڹٛڹؘ	ڹ	نَ	هُ سَ
	لَسْتَ	ذَهَبْتَ	ت	تَ	أنت
,سُكُونٌ already had ع كَلِمَةٌ Since	لَسْتُمَا	ذَهَبْتُمَا	تُمَا	تُمَا	أنتُمَا
the) إِلتِقَاءُ السَّاكِنينِ the)	لَسْتُمْ	ۮؘۿڹؾؙؠۨ	تُمْ	ا تُم	أَنتُمْ
meeting of the two sukûn).	لَسْتِ	ۮؘۿڹ۠ؾؚ	تِ	تِ	أنتِ
This is not permissible in Arabic, so the week letter ω is	لَسْتُمَا	ذَهَبْتُمَا	تُمَا	تُمَا	أنتُمَا
dropped	ڵؘڛٛؾؙؙؙٛۜٛۜ	ۮؘۿڹؾؙڹۜ	تُن	^ۇ س	أُنتُنَّ
This change applies to this	لَسْتُ	ذَهَبْتُ	تُ	تُ	أَنَا
group	لَسْنَا	ۮؘۿڹ۠ٮؘٵ	نَا	نَا	نَحْنُ



لَيْسَ More on





لَيسَ Qur'anic References for

آل عمران

لَيْسُوا سَوَاءً مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ أُمَّةً قَايِمَةً يَتْلُونَ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ

آنَاءَ اللَّيْلِ وَهُمْ يَسْجُدُونَ ١

They are not [all] the same; among the People of the Scripture is a community standing [in obedience], reciting the verses of Allah during periods of the night and prostrating [in prayer]. (3:113)

الأعراف

... أَلَسْتُ بِرَبِّكُمْ قَالُوا بَلَىٰ شَهِدْنَا ... اللهُ

... "Am I not your Lord?" They said, "Yes, we have testified." ... (7:172)

الواقعة

يَا نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَأَحَدٍ مِّنَ النِّسَاءِ ... ٣

O wives of the Prophet, you are not like anyone among women... (33:32)

هود

... أُلَيْسَ الصُّبْحُ بِقَرِيبٍ ١

... Is not the morning near?" (11:81)

العنكبوت

وَيَقُولُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَسْتَ مُرْسَلًا ... ٣

And those who have disbelieved say, "You are not a messenger." ... (13:43)

القيامة

... أَلَيْسَ ذَالِكَ بِقَادِرٍ عَلَىٰ أَن يُحْيِيَ الْمَوْتَىٰ ۞

... Is not that [Creator] Able to give life to the dead? (75:40)

الغاشية

لَسْتَ عَلَيْهِم بِمُصَيْطِرٍ ١

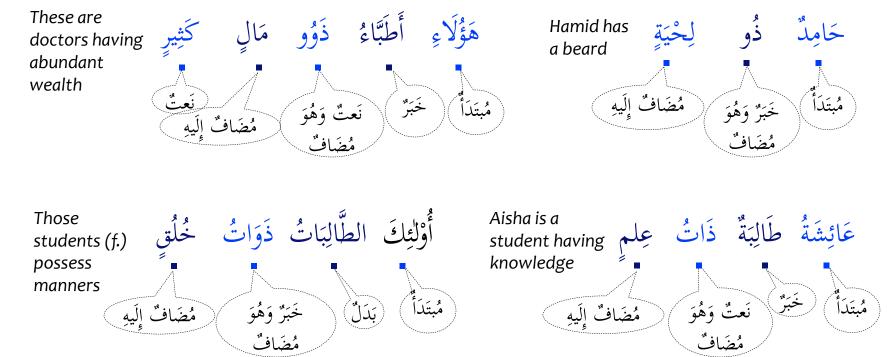
You are not a watcher over them (88:22)



"Having" or "Possessing" ذُو

- مُضَافٌ إِلَيهِ so the word following it is ذُو مُضَافٌ is always ذُو
- and مَنصُوبٌ and مَجرُورٌ form, we will learn the مَخوُوعٌ is ذُو form, we will learn the
- and its other variations) can play different وُو (and its other variations) can play different functions in a sentence. Here are some examples:

جَمْع	مُفْرِدُ	
ذَوُو	ذُو	مُذَكَّرٌ
ذَوَاتُ	ذَاتُ	مُؤُنْثُ





ذُو وَذَاتُ Qur'anic References for

فصلت

إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَذُو مَغْفِرَةٍ وَذُو عِقَابٍ أَلِيمٍ ١

Indeed, your Lord is a possessor of forgiveness and a possessor of painful penalty. (41:43)

الرحمن

فِيهَا فَاكِهَةً وَالتَّخْلُ ذَاتُ الْأَكْمَامِ ١

Therein is fruit and palm trees having sheaths [of dates] (55:11)

الرحمن

وَيَبْقَىٰ وَجْهُ رَبِّكَ ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ ١

And there will remain the Face of your Lord, Owner of Majesty and Honor. (55:27)

المسد

سَيَصْلَى نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ٣

He will [enter to] burn in a Fire of [blazing] flame (111:3)

البقرة

... وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ ٥

... and Allah is the possessor of great bounty (2:105)

الكهف

وَرَبُّكَ الْغَفُورُ ذُو الرَّحْمَةِ ... 🚳

And thy Lord is the Forgiver, Owner of mercy (18:58)

ص

كَذَّبَتْ قَبْلَهُمْ قَوْمُ نُوحٍ وَعَادٌ وَفِرْعَوْنُ ذُو الْأُوتَادِ ١

The people of Noah denied before them, and [the tribe of] 'Aad and Pharaoh, the owner of stakes (38:12)

الذاريات

إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الرَّزَّاقُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينُ ١

Indeed, it is Allah who is the [continual] Provider, the firm possessor of strength. (51:58)



رَسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ Comparative & Superlative degrees

Both comparative and superlative degrees in Arabic use the same word, which is on the pattern of أُفَعَلُ (Diptote). It is the same for singular and plural.

Adjed	tive	Comparative		Superlative	
Tall	طَوِيلٌ	Taller	أطوَلُ	Tallest	أُطوَلُ
Small	صَغِيرٌ	Smaller	,	Smallest	أُصغَرُ
Beautiful	جَمِيل ْ	More beautiful	أُجمَلُ	Most beautiful	أُجمَلُ
Good	حَسَنُ	Better	أحسَنُ	Best	أُحسَنُ

If مِن, the اسْمُ التَّفضِيلِ, the latter will be translated as "than", e.g. حَامِدٌ أَطوَلُ مِن بِلَالٍ (Hamid is taller than Bilal)

السَّمُ التَّفضِيلِ is followed by a noun in genitive case (مَجرُورٌ), than it is to be translated as superlative degree, e.g. كامِدٌ أَطوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي الفَصلِ (Hamid is the tallest student in the class)



اِسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ Qur'anic References for

لقمان

... إِنَّ أَنكَرَ الْأَصْوَاتِ لَصَوْتُ الْخَمِيرِ ١

... indeed, the most disagreeable of sounds is the voice of donkeys." (31:19)

الأعلى

سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى ١

Exalt the name of your Lord, the Most High, (87:1)

الكهف

وَكَانَ لَهُ ثَمَرٌ فَقَالَ لِصَاحِبِهِ وَهُوَ يُحَاوِرُهُ أَنَا أَكْثَرُ مِنكَ مَالًا وَأَعَزُ نَفَرًا ١

And he had fruit, so he said to his companion while he was conversing with him, "I am greater than you in wealth and mightier in [numbers of] men." (18:34)

غافر

لَخَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ أَكْبَرُ مِنْ خَلْقِ النَّاسِ وَلَـٰكِنَّ

أَحْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ١٠٠٠

The creation of the heavens and earth is greater than the creation of mankind, but most of the people do not know. (40:57)

البقرة

يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ قُلْ فِيهِمَا إِثْمٌ كَبِيرٌ وَمَنَافِعُ لِلنَّاسِ وَإِثْمُهُمَا أَحْبَرُ مِن نَّفْعِهِمَا ... شَ

They ask you about wine and gambling. Say, "In them is great sin and [yet, some] benefit for people. But their sin is greater than their benefit." ... (2:219)

البقرة

وَلَتَجِدَنَّهُمْ أَحْرَصَ النَّاسِ عَلَىٰ حَيَاةٍ وَمِنَ الَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا ... ١

And you will surely find them the most greedy of people for life - [even] more than those who associate others with Allah...(2:96)

Numbers 11 – 19

- The عَدَدٌ is a مُرَكَّبُ is a عَدَدٌ (compound word),
 made up of two parts
- Both parts of the compound word are مبنی (indeclinable).
 - o Exception to this rule are اِثْنَا and اِثْنَا In genetive and accusative cases, they become اِثْنَتَىْ and اِثْنَتَىْ.

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ			
تَمْيِيزُ	Part 2	Part 1		

 The مَعدُودٌ is always singular and mansub. This is called

مُزَكَّرُ مَعدُودٌ	مُؤَنَّتُ مَعدُودٌ
أُحَدَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
إثنًا عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	إِثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
ثَلَاثَةً عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
أُرْبَعَةً عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	خَمْسَ عَشْرَةً طَالِبَةً
سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	سِتَّ عَشْرَةً طَالِبَةً
سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	سَبْعَ عَشْرَةً طَالِبَةً
ثَمَانِيَةً عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	ثَمَانِيْ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً

Gender for Numbers 11 – 19

Numbers 11 - 12

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ			
	Part 2	Part 1		
O*	ď	O*		

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدُ		
	Part 2	Part 1	
Q	Q+	O+	

Both parts of the compound word agree
 with the gender of the مَعدُودٌ

Numbers 13 - 19

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ		
	Part 2	Part 1	
o	o	Q+	

<u> </u>		
مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ	
	Part 2	Part 1
P	Q	ď

- Part 1 of the compound word is opposite in gender than that of the مَعدُودٌ
- مَعدُودٌ Part 2 agrees with the gender of the

	مُزَكَّرُ مَعدُودٌ	مُؤَنَّتُ مَعدُودٌ
	أَحَدَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	اِثْنَا عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	إثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةً طَالِبَةً
	أُرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	خَمْسَةً عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	سِتَّ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	ثَمَانِيْ عَشْرَةً طَالِبَةً
J	تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً

Twenty/Twenty - 20/20

عَدَدٌ

- The عَدَدٌ is on the same pattern as sound masculine plural (جَمعٌ مُزَكَّرٌ سَالِمٌ), e.g. مُسلِمُونَ، صَابِرُونَ
- It has the same form for both masculine and feminine مَعدُودٌ

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ
Q	9

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ
+0	Q

مَعدُودٌ

The مَعدُودٌ is always singular and mansub, i.e. it is تَمْيِيْزٌ. This is true for مَعدُودٌ from numbers 11 to 99.

مُزَكَّرُ مَعدُودٌ	مُؤَنَّتُ مُعدُودٌ
عِشرُونَ طَالِبًا	عِشرُونَ طَالِبَةً



الجُملةُ الفِعلِيَّةُ – The Verbal Sentence



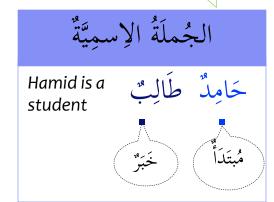
مَفعُولٌ بِهِ and فَاعِلٌ، فِعلٌ Contain •

الجُملَةُ الفِعلِيَّةُ

Hamid heard سَمِعَ حَامِدٌ الأَذَانَ the call to prayer

وفعلٌ مَاضِ فَاعِلٌ مَفْولٌ بِهِ

- Starts with a noun
- خَبَرٌ and مُبتَدَأً Contains



Object): Target) مَفَعُولٌ بِهِ of the action.

المنصُوبُ It is always

افَاعِلُ (Subject): Doer of the action.

مَرفُوعٌ It is always



الفِعلُ المَاضِي- Conjugation of the Past Tense Verb

In Arabic verbs, the doer of the action (الفَاعِلُ), is always present in the sentence, either as an attached pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ) or in a hidden form (مُستَتِرٌ).

ذُهَبَ	He went	
ذَهَبَا	They (2) went	
ذَهَبُوْا	They (pl) went	
ذَهَبَتْ	She went	
ذَهَبَتَا	They (2 f) went	
ذَهَبْنَ	They (pl f) went	
ۮؘۿڹؾؘ	You went	
ذَهَبْتُمَا	You (2) went	
ذَهَبْتُم	You (pl) went	
ۮؘۿڹ۠ؾؚ	You (f) went	
ذَهَبْتُمَا	You (2 f) went	
ۮؘۿڹؾؙۜ	You (pl f) went	
ۮؘۿڹؾؙ	I went	
ذَهَبْنَا	We went	

Alif of dual المُثَنَّى Alif of dual المُثَنَّى Wâw of plural الْفِفُ المُثَنَّى Wâw of plural الْفِفُ الوِقَايَةِ Tâ of feminizing الفِفُ الوَقَايَةِ Hidden الفَفُ الوَقَايَةِ Tâ of feminizing الله المُثَنَّى Alif of dual فَاعِل Alif of dual فَاعِل Nûn of feminine plural فَاعِل النَّسْوَةِ النَّسْوَةِ المُثَنَّى النَّسْوَةِ المُثَنَّى المُثَنِّي المُثَنِّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنِّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنِّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنِّى المُثَنِّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنِّى المُثَنِّى المُثَنَّى المُثَنِّى السُلِيْمُ اللْمُثَنِّى الْمُثَنِّى الْمُثَلِّى الْمُثَلِّى الْمُثَلِّى الْمُثَنِّى الْمُثَنِّى الْمُثَنِّى الْمُثَنِّى الْمُثَنِّى الْمُثَلِّى الْمُثَلِيْمُ الْمُثَلِّى الْمُثَلِيْلِيْمُ الْمُثَلِيْلِيْمُ الْمُثَلِّى الْمُ

Out of the fourteen forms, in 12 forms the فَاعِل (the doer of action) is an attached pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ). Only in two forms, i.e., هُوَ and هِيَ the فَاعِل can be hidden or it can come after the verb in the sentence.

أَخَذُوْا It 'protects' verbs like . ذَهَبُـوْا in أَلِفُ الوِقَايَةِ It 'protects' verbs like . (they took) where the و is not joined to the body of the verb and therefore may be mistaken for the conjunction و meaning 'and'.

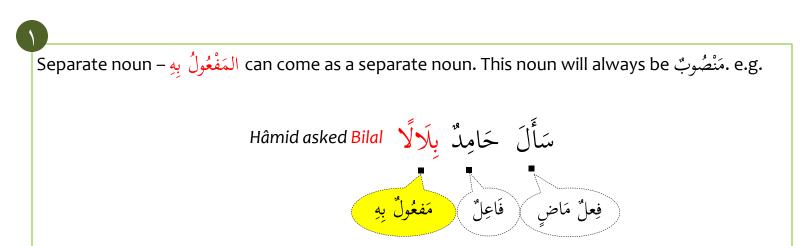


الفَاعِلُ – The Subject

In a verbal sentence, الفَاعِلُ (subject) can come in one of the following three ways: is hidden ضَمِيرٌ مُستَتِرٌ مُستَتِرٌ مُستَتِرٌ مُستَتِرٌ مُستَتِرٌ ذُهَبَتْ She went ذَهَبَ He went (Attached pronoun – nominative case): In these twelve forms الفاعل is an attached pronoun, as shown with the highlight, e.g. They went أنتَ Separate noun – الفَاعِلُ can come as a separate noun. This noun will always . e.g. مَرفُوعٌ be ذَهَبَ حَامِلٌ Hâmid went ذَهَبَتْ زَيِنَبُ Hâmid went In this case, the hidden pronoun, he (or she) is to be omitted. The above أنتُرسَّ cannot be translated as Hâmid he went or Zainab she went Also for الفَاعِلُ to come as a separate noun, the form of verb will always . أَنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ مِن only. We will learn more about it later, هُوَ only. We will learn more هُوَ

المَفعُولُ بِهِ – The Object

In a verbal sentence, الْمَفْعُولُ بِهِ (object) can come in one of the following two ways:



(مَنصُوبٌ) (Attached pronoun – Accusative case): A (مَنصُوبٌ) attached to a verb, will always be مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ for that verb.

Hâmid asked him مُفْعُولٌ بِهِ عَامِدٌ

ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ Two types of

- مَنْصُوبٌ or مَجْرُورٌ Either
- Can be attached to a noun, verb or particle. Following table shows, the function and the case of these pronouns, when they are attached to different parts of speech.

Attached to	Function	Case
Noun	مُضَافٌ إِلَيهِ	مَجْرُورٌ
Verb	مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ	مَنْصُوبٌ
Preposition	اِسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ	مَجْرُورٌ
Particle, e.g. پُّ and its sisters	اِسْمُ	مَنْصُوبٌ

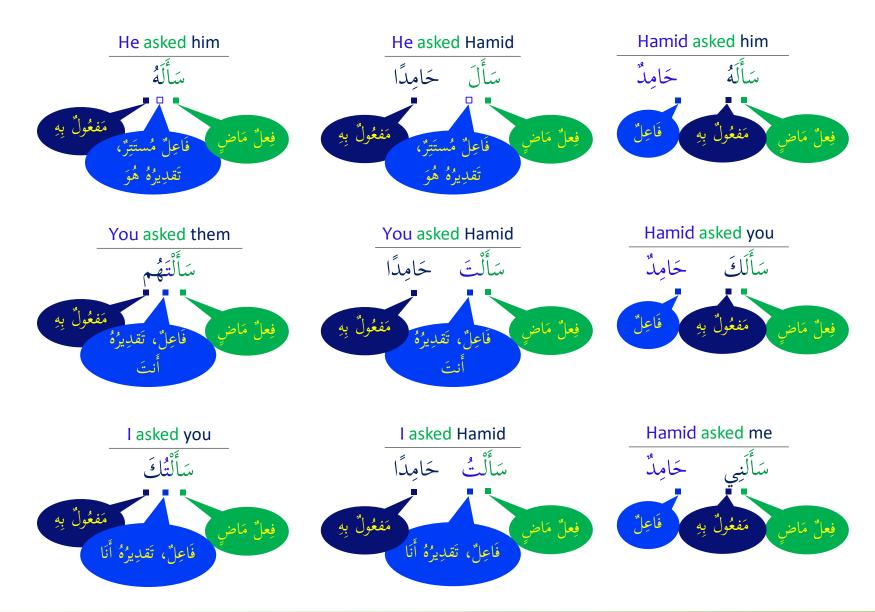
0	[]
لْمُمَّا	1
هُمْ هُمْ اهْ الْمُهُ الْمُ	ۇ
هَا	[]
اهُمَا	1
هُن	ن
<u>غ</u>	ت
كُمَا	تُمَا
کُم	يُ م
<u>ځ</u>	تِ
كُمَا	تُمَا
كُمَا كُنَّ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا لَا كُمْنَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَانِكُ كُمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كُمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَانِكُ كُمَا كُنْ كَانِكُ كُمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَمَا كُنْ كَانِكُ كُمَا كُنْ كَانِكُ كُمْنَا كُنْ كُنْ كَانِكُ كُمْنَا كُنْ كَانِكُ كُمْنَا كُنْ كُنْ كُنْ كُنْ كُنْ كُنْ كُنْ كُنْ	ن تُمَا تُمِاتُما تُمَا
ي	تُ
نَا	نَا

- مَرفُوع Always
- Can only be attached to a past tense verb
- for the verb الفَاعِلُ These function as
 - When these pronouns are attached to some verbs, e.g., رَيسَ, they are referred to as إِسْمٌ of that verb.

ضَمِيرٌ مُستَتِرٌ = []



Who asked who?



Transitive vs. Intransitive Verb

(الفِعلُ المُتَعَدِّي) Transitive Verb

A transitive verb requires one or more مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ to complete the meaning of the verbal sentence. E.g.

Hâmid asked Bilal

(الفِعلُ اللَّازِمُ) Intransitive Verb

An intransitive verb does not require a مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ to complete the meaning of the verbal sentence. E.g.

ذَهَبَ حَامِدٌ Hâmid went

One easy way to tell if a verb is transitive or intransitive is to ask if one or both of the following questions is meaningful for that verb.

- 1. What was the action performed on?
- 2. Who was the action performed on?

If either of the above two questions is a valid question for the verb, then it is a transitive verb, otherwise it is an intransitive verb.

Here are more examples:

Hâmid left خَرَجَ حَامِدٌ Hâmid sat جَلَسَ حَامِدٌ Hâmid sat جَلَسَ حَامِدٌ Intransitive Verb (الفِعلُ اللَّازِمُ

Present & Future Tense Verb – الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ

Present & Future Tense Verb الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ

Particle) حَرفُ المُضَارَعَةِ A letter, called of mudâri') is prefixed to the verb. It can be one of the four letters, ي ت أ ن

- He is writing
- He writes
- He will write

يگتب

فعلٌ مُضَارِعٌ conveys an incomplete action. The action can be on-going in the present or it can be a future action. It is also referred to as imperfect tense.

Past Tense Verb الفِعلُ المَاضِئ

He wrote • كُتُبَ

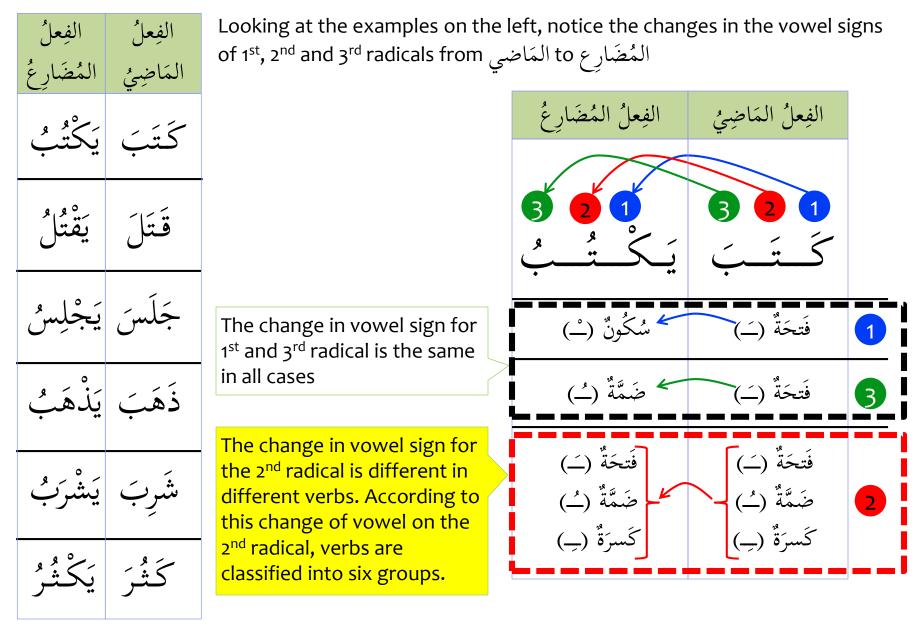
iconveys a completed action. It is also referred to as perfect tense.

الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ VS. الفِعلُ المَاضِيُ Examples of

Present & Future Tense Verb الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ	Past Tense Verb الفِعلُ المَاضِيُ
■ He is killing ■ He kills ■ He will kill	قَتَل • He killed
 He is sitting He sits He will sit 	He sat • جَلَسَ
• He is going • He goes • He will go	He went • ذَهَبَ
 He is drinking He drinks He will drink 	He drank • شَرِبَ
 It is increasing It increases It will increase 	It increased • کشُرَ

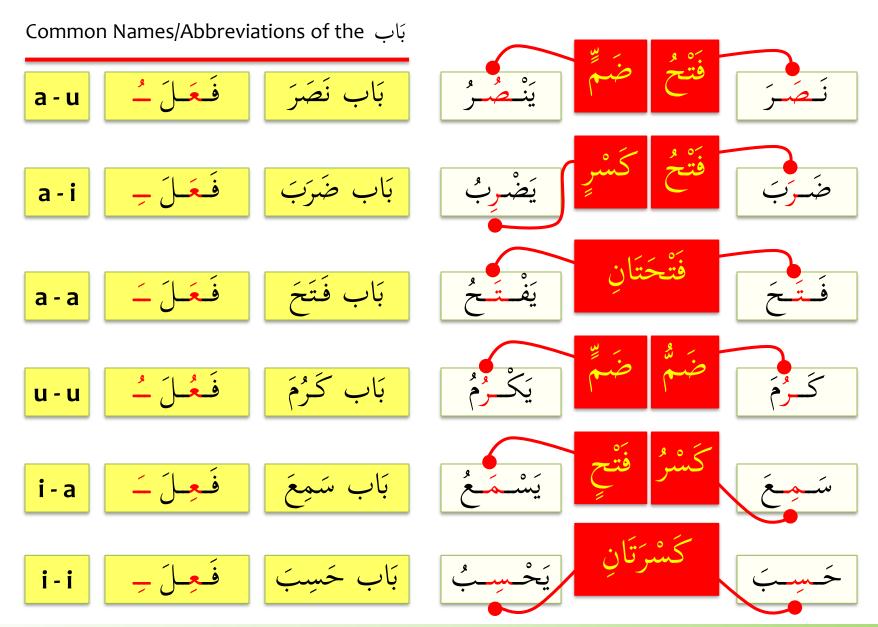


الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ to الفِعلُ المَاضِيُ Changes in Vowels from





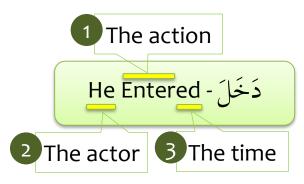
الفِعْلُ الثَّلَاثِيُّ المُجَرَّدُ of (بَاب. Six Groups (i.e. الفِعْلُ الثَّلَاثِيُّ المُجَرَّدُ

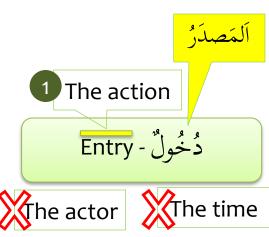




آلمَصدَرُ - The Verbal Noun

- An Arabic verb contains three pieces of information
- The action
- The actor
- 3. The time (past, present or future)
- The verbal noun (اَلْمَصِدَرُ) is a noun which originates from the verb. It contains the action but has no actor or time information.
- Since it is a noun:
 - It declines like a noun
 - It gets the tanwin, when it is indefinite
- It gets the definite article ال, when it is definite
- It is also called the Original, the Infinitive or the Gerund
- Sometimes there are multiple verbal nouns for a given verb







More on The Verbal Noun – آلمَصدَرُ

• For three letter verbs, there is no single pattern to create a verbal noun from a verb. Here are some examples





فِعلُ أُمرِ – Imperative Verb



- Imperative Verb (فِعلُ أُمرِ) signifies a <u>command</u> or a <u>request</u>
- It is derived from فِعلٌ مُضَارِعٌ
- المُخَاطَبُ) is only used for 2nd person فِعلُ أَمرِ
 - To command or request 3rd person or 1st person plural, لَامُ الأُمرِ is used. We will learn it later, إن شَاءِ الله.



فِعلُ أُمرِ How to Construct

- فِعِلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Start with the appropriate second person
- حَرِفُ المُضَارَعَةِ Remove the
- Make the verb مَجزُومٌ . Keep in mind the 3 categories

 1) 5 in your pocket, 2) ن comes ن goes, 3)

The resulting word cannot be pronounced as it starts with a شُكُونٌ .

To overcome this, prefix a هَمزَةُ الوَصَلِ to the verb. The vowel sign on the هَمزَةُ الوَصَلِ is determined based on the vowel sign of the , ع كَلِمَةٌ , as follows.

هَمزَةُ الوَصَلِ	ع كَلِمَةُ
-	<u>~</u>
_	-
<u>-</u>	<u>.</u>



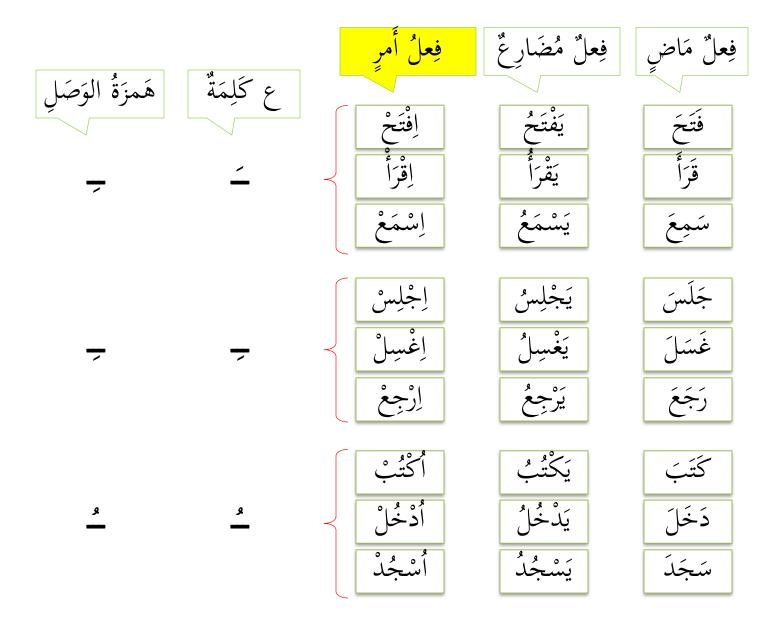








فِعلُ أُمرِ Examples of



Uses of 6

 Used for negation in nominal as well as verbal sentences مَا عِندِي قَلَمٌ مَا النَّافِيَةُ مَا أَكَلتُ شَيئاً مَا أَكلتُ شَيئاً مَا نَسمَعُ الأَخبَا

 Means "what" for the purpose of asking a question مَا الإِستَفهَامِيَّةُ مَا الإِستَفهَامِيَّةُ مَا السَمُكَ؟
مَا السِمُكَ؟
السَمُكَ؟
مَا السَمُكَ؟

 Means "what" or "that which" as a conjunctive noun أشرَبُ مَا تَشرَبِينَ
 إسمعي مَا أَقُولُ لَكِ
 سأشتري مَا تُرِيدُ

مَا المَوصُولَةُ مَا Relative

■ There are other uses of , which will be described later, inshaAllah

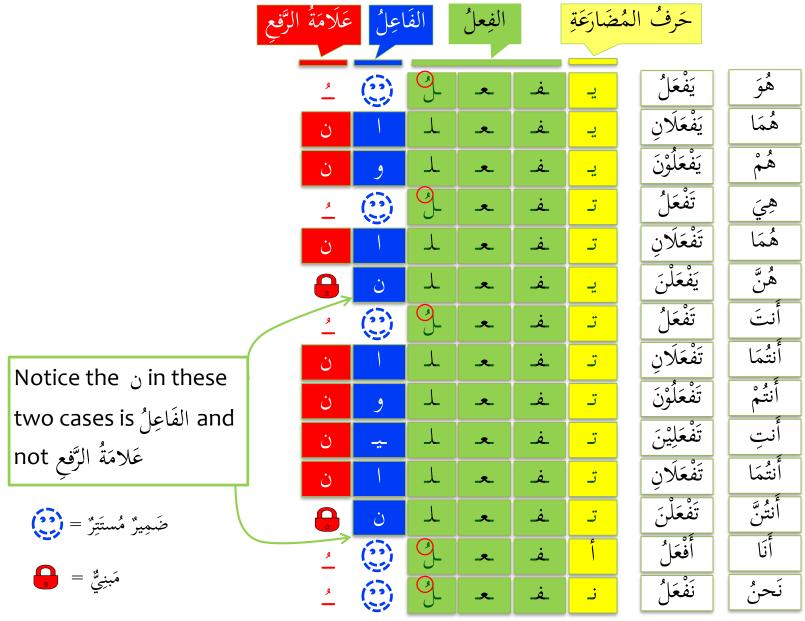


Examples from Quran - 6

And he entered his garden while he was unjust to himself. He said, "I do not think that this will perish - ever. (18:35)	وَدَخَلَ جَنَّتَهُ وَهُوَ ظَالِمٌ لِّنَفْسِهِ عَالَ مَا أَظُنُّ أَن تَبِيدَ هَاذِهِ آبَدًا ﴿الكهف:٣٥﴾	مَا النَّافِيَةُ
And it (the Qur'an) is not the word of a devil, expelled [from the heavens]. (81:25)	وَمَا هُوَ بِقَوْلِ شَيْطَانٍ رَجِيمٍ ﴿التَكُوير:٢٥﴾	
"What has brought you into hell-fire?" (74:42)	مًا سَلَكَكُمْ فِي سَقَرَ ﴿المدثر:٤٢﴾	ه د
What is [the matter] with you that you do not attribute to Allah [due] grandeur. (71:13)	مَا سَلَكَكُمْ فِي سَقَرَ ﴿المدثر:٤٢﴾ مَا لَكُمْ لَا تَرْجُونَ لِلَّهِ وَقَارًا ﴿انوح:١٣﴾	مَا الإِستَفهَامِيَّةُ
A soul will [then] know what it has brought [with it] (81:14)	عَلِمَتْ نَفْسُ مَا أَحْضَرَتْ ﴿التَكُويرِ:١٤﴾	
O you who have believed, why do you say what you do not do? (61:2)	يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ ﴿الصف:٢﴾	مًا المَوصُولَةُ



الفِعلُ ٱلمُضَارِعُ Anatomy of





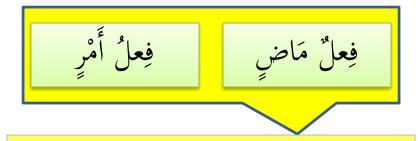


مُعْرَبُ Declinable

Similar to how nouns decline (مُحَمَّدًا، مُحَمَّدًا، مُحَمَّدًا، مُحَمَّدًا، مُحَمَّدًا، مُحَمَّدًا، مُحَمَّد also declines, i.e., it changes its form under certain conditions. It has three kinds of moods.

- يَذْهَبُ ,.default mood) e.g.) مَرفُوعٌ
- يَذْهَبَ e.g., مَنْصُوبٌ
- يَذْهَبْ ,.e.g مَجْزُومٌ 3.

What changes the mood from مَرفُوع to is discussed later.



مَبْنِيٌّ Fixed

No change takes place in فِعلُ مَاضِ or فِعلُ أُمرٍ or فِعلُ أُمرٍ or فِعلُ مَاضٍ regardless of anything in the sentence. For example, ذَهَبَ will always stay as نَهَبَ with no change to its spelling regardless of what is before or after it. Similarly اِذْهَبُ will always stay اِذْهَبُ This is true for all fourteen forms for the past tense and six forms for the imperative verb.

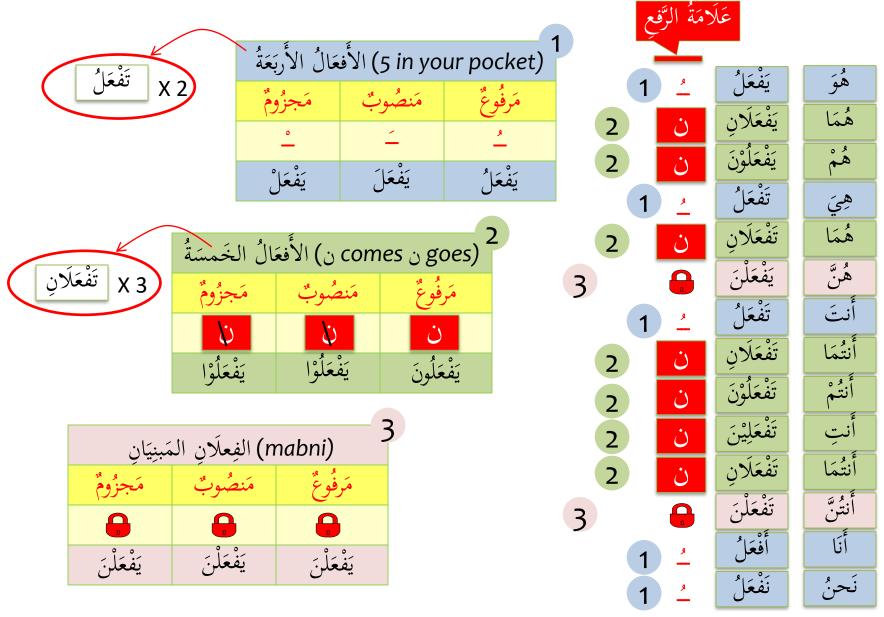


(مَرْفُوعٌ، مَنْصُوبٌ، مَجْزُومٌ) – ٱلفِعلُ ٱلمُضَارِعُ Three Moods of



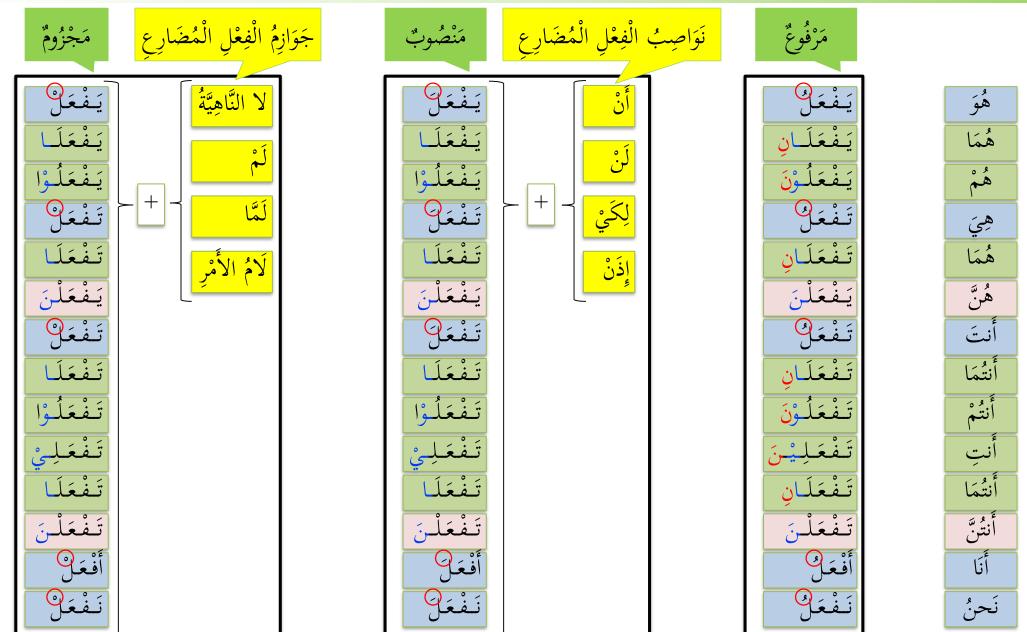


(مَرْفُوعٌ، مَنْصُوبٌ، مَجْزُومٌ) – ٱلفِعلُ ٱلمُضَارِعُ Three Moods of





Particles Which Change the Mood





نَوَاصِبُ الفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِع

مَنْصُوبٌ to فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ to مَنْصُوبٌ to فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ

لِنَفْسِ أَن تَمُوتَ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ كِتَابًا مُّؤَجَّلًا ... ١

"that"

And it is not [possible] for one to die except by permission of Allah at a decree determined (3:145)

المنافقون المنافقون عَلَيْهِمْ أَسْتَغْفَرْتَ لَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ لَن يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ ... ۞ سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَسْتَغْفِرْتَ لَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ لَن يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ ... ۞

"not" (for future)

It is all the same for them whether you ask forgiveness for them or do not ask forgiveness for them; never will Allah forgive them. (63:6)

العَلْ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ وَمِنكُم مَّن يُرَدُّ إِلَى أَرْذَلِ الْعُمْرِ لِكَىْ لَا يَعْلَمَ بَعْدَ عِلْمِ شَيْعًا ... ١

"so that"

And Allah created you; then He will take you in death. And among you is he who is reversed to the most decrepit [old] age so that he will not know, after [having had] knowledge, a thing. (16:70)

فِعْلُ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ يَوِنٌ ... إِذَنْ نَبُدأً الدَّرْسَ الْجَدِيدَ غَدًا

The bell is about to ring ... In that case, we will start the new lesson tomorrow

"in that case"



لَامُ التَّعْلِيلِ وَأَنْ مُضْمَرَةٌ – أَنْ Lam of Justification and the Implied



This is a proclamation for all mankind that they may be warned by it, and that they may know that their God is none but the One True God, and that men of understanding may take heed. (14:52)

means "so that", "in order to", and it is used to provide a justification or an explanation about something

مَنْصُوبٌ mood. The reason for the مَنْصُوبٌ which is in مَنْصُوبٌ mood. The reason for the مَنْصُوبٌ mood is actually an implied مَنْصُوبٌ, which as we know is among the وَعَلْ مُضْمَرَةٌ), أَنْ مُضْمَرَةٌ), اللهُ ضَارِع

is used لَا النَّافِيَّةُ becomes explicit, if أَنْ becomes with the ,فعْلٌ as in the following ayah

البقرة

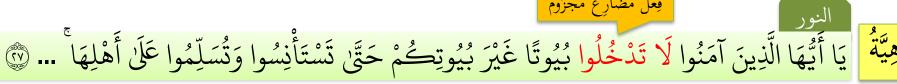
... وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ لِئَلَا يَكُونَ لِلنَّاسِ عَلَيْكُمْ حُجَّةً إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا مِنْهُمْ ... ۞

... And wherever you [believers] may be, turn your faces toward it in order that the people will not have any argument against you, except for those of them who commit wrong; ... (2:150)



جَوَازِمُ الفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِع

مَجْزُومٌ to فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Following four particles change the mood of

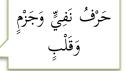


O you who have believed, do not enter houses other than your own houses until you ascertain welcome and greet their inhabitants... (24:27)

"Do not"



"No"



Did We not expand for you, [O Muhammad], your breast? (94:1)

الحجرات قَالَتِ الْأَعْرَابُ آمَنَا فَلُ لَمْ تُؤْمِنُوا وَلَكِن قُولُوا أَسْلَمْنَا وَلَمَّا يَدْخُل الْإِيمَانُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ ... ١

The bedouins say, "We have believed." Say, "You have not [yet] believed; but say [instead], 'We have submitted,' for faith has not yet entered your hearts... (49:14)

"Not yet"

Let them worship the Lord of this House, (106:3)

"... should"



أَنْ + فِعَلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ Qur'anic References for

البقرة

... وَأَن تَصُومُوا خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ ۖ إِن كُنتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ١

But to fast is best for you, if you only knew. (2:184)

الكهف

فَأَرَدْنَا أَن يُبْدِلَهُمَا رَبُّهُمَا خَيْرًا مِّنْهُ زَكَاةً وَأَقْرَبَ رُحْمًا ١

So we intended that their Lord should substitute for them one better than him in purity and nearer to mercy. (18:81)

قَالُوا إِنْ هَـٰذَانِ لَسَاحِرَانِ يُرِيدَانِ أَن يُخْرِجَاكُم مِّنْ أَرْضِكُم

بِسِحْرِهِمَا وَيَذْهَبَا بِطَرِيقَتِكُمُ الْمُثْلَىٰ ١

They said, "Indeed, these are two magicians who want to drive you out of your land with their magic and do away with your most exemplary way. (20:63)

البقرة

وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَن تَذْبَحُوا بَقَرَةً قَالُوا

أَتَتَخِذُنَا هُزُوًا اللَّهِ أَنْ أَكُوذُ بِاللَّهِ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِنَ الْجَاهِلِينَ ١

And [recall] when Moses said to his people, "Indeed, Allah commands you to slaughter a cow." They said, "Do you take us in ridicule?" He said, "I seek refuge in Allah from being among the ignorant." (2:67)

النساء

وَاللَّهُ يُرِيدُ أَن يَتُوبَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَيُرِيدُ الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ الشَّهَوَاتِ أَن تَمِيلُوا مَيْلًا عَظِيمًا ۞

Allah wants to accept your repentance, but those who follow [their] passions want you to digress [into] a great deviation. (4:27)

النساء

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَغْفِرُ أَن يُشْرَكَ بِهِ وَيَغْفِرُ مَا دُونَ ذَالِكَ لِمَن يَشَاءُ ... ش

Indeed, Allah does not forgive association with Him, but He forgives what is less than that for whom He wills ... (4:116)



التَّعْلِيلِ Qur'anic References for

الكهف



And those who disbelieve dispute by [using] falsehood to [attempt to] invalidate thereby the truth... (18:56)



And similarly, We caused them to be found that they [who found them] would know that the promise of Allah is truth... (18:21)

Probably the only place in the Qur'an, where أَنْ comes explicitly after لام التّعليل without a without a لا النّاهِيَّةُ with the verb.



And I have been commanded to be the first [among you] of the Muslims." (39:12)

النبإ

وَأَنزَلْنَا مِنَ الْمُعْصِرَاتِ مَاءً ثَجَّاجًا ١ لِنُخْرِجَ بِهِ حَبًّا وَنَبَاتًا ١ اللهُ

And sent down, from the rain clouds, pouring water (78:14) That We may bring forth thereby grain and vegetation (78:15)

الكهف

الحُمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِى أَنزَلَ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِهِ الْكِتَابَ وَلَمْ يَجْعَل لَّهُ عِوَجًا وَ قَيِّمًا لِيُنذِرَ بَأْسًا شَدِيدًا مِّن لَّدُنْهُ وَيُبَشِّرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا حَسَنًا ۞ مَّا كِثِينَ فِيهِ أَبَدًا اللَّهُ وَلُدًا ۞ وَيُنذِرَ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ وَلَدًا ۞

[All] praise is [due] to Allah, who has sent down upon His Servant the Book and has not made therein any deviance. (18:1) [He has made it] straight, to warn of severe punishment from Him and to give good tidings to the believers who do righteous deeds that they will have a good reward (18:2) In which they will remain forever (18:3) And to warn those who say, "Allah has taken a son." (18:4)

الكهف

ثُمَّ بَعَثْنَاهُمْ لِنَعْلَمَ أَيُّ الْحِرْبَيْنِ أَحْصَىٰ لِمَا لَبِثُوا أَمَدًا ١٠ ثُمَّ بَعَثْنَاهُمْ لِنَعْلَمَ أَيُّ الْحِرْبَيْنِ أَحْصَىٰ لِمَا لَبِثُوا أَمَدًا

Then We awakened them that We might show which of the two factions was most precise in calculating what [extent] they had remained in time. (12)



کن Qur'anic References for

النساء

إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ فِي الدَّرْكِ الْأَسْفَلِ مِنَ النَّارِ وَلَن تَجِدَ لَهُمْ نَصِيرًا



Indeed, the hypocrites will be in the lowest depths of the Fire - and never will you find for them a helper - (4:145)

المائدة

قَالُوا يَا مُوسَىٰ إِنَّا لَن نَّدْخُلَهَا أَبَدًا مَّا دَامُوا فِيهَا فَاذْهَبْ أَنْتَ

وَرَبُّكَ فَقَاتِلًا إِنَّا هَاهُنَا قَاعِدُونَ ٥

They said, "O Moses, indeed we will not enter it, ever, as long as they are within it; so go, you and your Lord, and fight. Indeed, we are remaining right here." (5:24)

فَذُوقُوا فَلَن نَّزِيدَكُمْ إِلَّا عَذَابًا ١٠٠

"So taste [the penalty], and never will We increase you except in torment." (78:30)

البقرة

فَإِن لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَن تَفْعَلُوا فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ الَّتِي وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ الْعَاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ الْعَاشِينَ اللَّا الْعَامِينَ اللَّا الْعَامِينَ اللَّا اللَّامِينَ اللَّا اللَّامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللْمُعَلِّينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللْمُعَلِّينَ اللَّامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللَّامِينَ الْمَامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللَّامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ الْمَامِينَ اللْمَامِينَ الْمَامِينَ الْمَامِينَ

But if you do not - and you will never be able to - then fear the Fire, whose fuel is men and stones, prepared for the disbelievers. (2:24)

البقرة

وَقَالُوا لَن يَدْخُلَ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا مَن كَانَ هُودًا أَوْ نَصَارَىٰ ... ١

And they say, "None will enter Paradise except one who is a Jew or a Christian." (2:111)

آل عمران

لَن تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّىٰ تُنفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ۚ وَمَا تُنفِقُوا مِن شَيْءٍ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ بِهِ عَلِيمٌ ﴿

Never will you attain the good [reward] until you spend [in the way of Allah] from that which you love. And whatever you spend - indeed, Allah is Knowing of it. (3:92)



Qur'anic References for نز

الكهف

فَلَعَلَّكَ بَاخِعٌ نَّفْسَكَ عَلَىٰ آثَارِهِمْ إِن لَّمْ يُؤْمِنُوا بِهَاٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ أَسَفًا ۞

Then perhaps you would kill yourself through grief over them, [O Muhammad], if they do not believe in this message, [and] out of sorrow. (18:6)

لَّا يَنْهَاكُمُ اللَّهُ عَنِ الَّذِينَ لَمْ يُقَاتِلُوكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخْرِجُوكُم مِّن لَا يَنْهَاكُمْ اللَّهُ عَنِ اللَّذِينَ لَمْ يُقَاتِلُوكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخْرِجُوكُم مِّن فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخِرِجُوكُم مِّن فِي اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَبِي الْمُقْسِطِينَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَبِي المُقْسِطِينَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَبِي المُقْسِطِينَ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللْمُلْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ الللْمُولِي الللْمُولِي اللللْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللللْمُ اللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللِمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللْمُلْمُ

Allah does not forbid you from those who do not fight you because of religion and do not expel you from your homes - from being righteous toward them and acting justly toward them. Indeed, Allah loves those who act justly. (60:8)

الإخلاص

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ١

He neither begets nor is born, (112:3)

العلق

عَلَّمَ الْإِنسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ٥

Taught man that which he knew not. (96:5)

البفرة ا

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا

يُؤْمِنُونَ ١

Indeed, those who disbelieve - it is all the same for them whether you warn them or do not warn them - they will not believe. (2:6)

الأنعام

وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا مِمَّا لَمْ يُذْكُرِ اسْمُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَإِنَّهُ لَفِسْقُ ... ١

And do not eat of that upon which the name of Allah has not been mentioned, for indeed, it is grave disobedience (6:121)

الأعراف

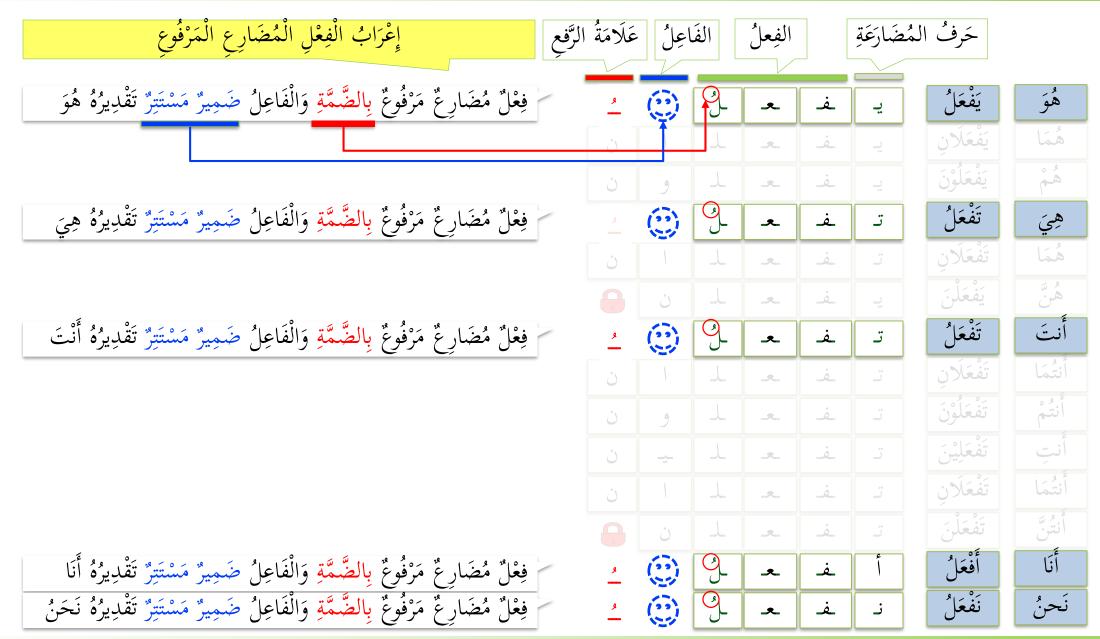
قَالَا رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنفُسَنَا وَإِن لَّمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ

الخاسِرِينَ ١

They said, "Our Lord, we have wronged ourselves, and if You do not forgive us and have mercy upon us, we will surely be among the losers." (7:23)

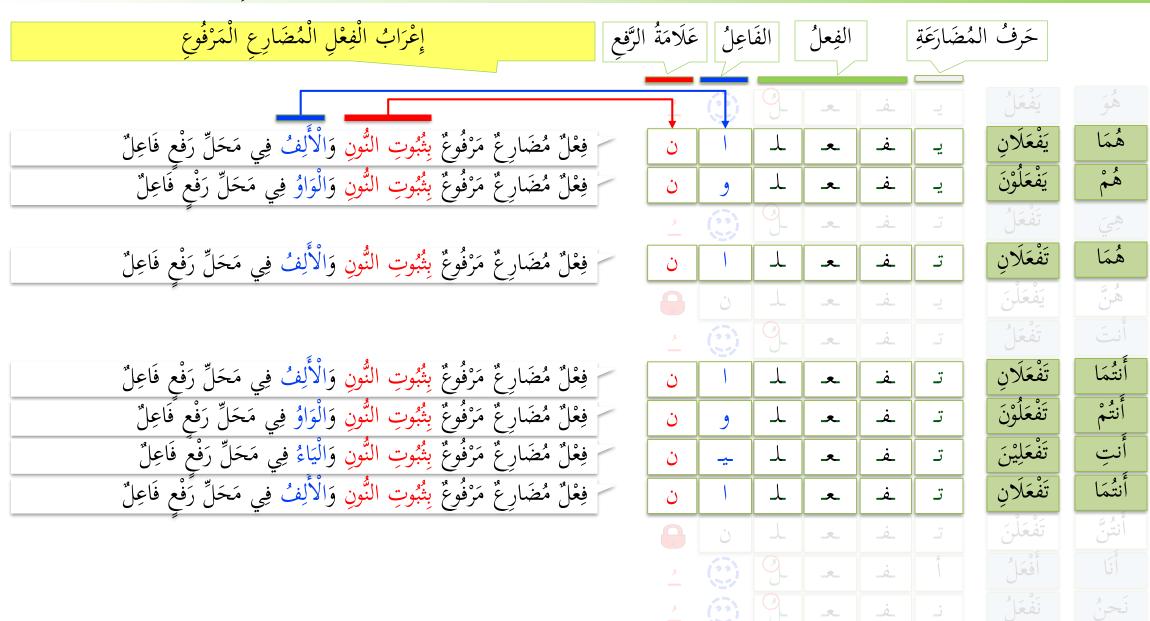


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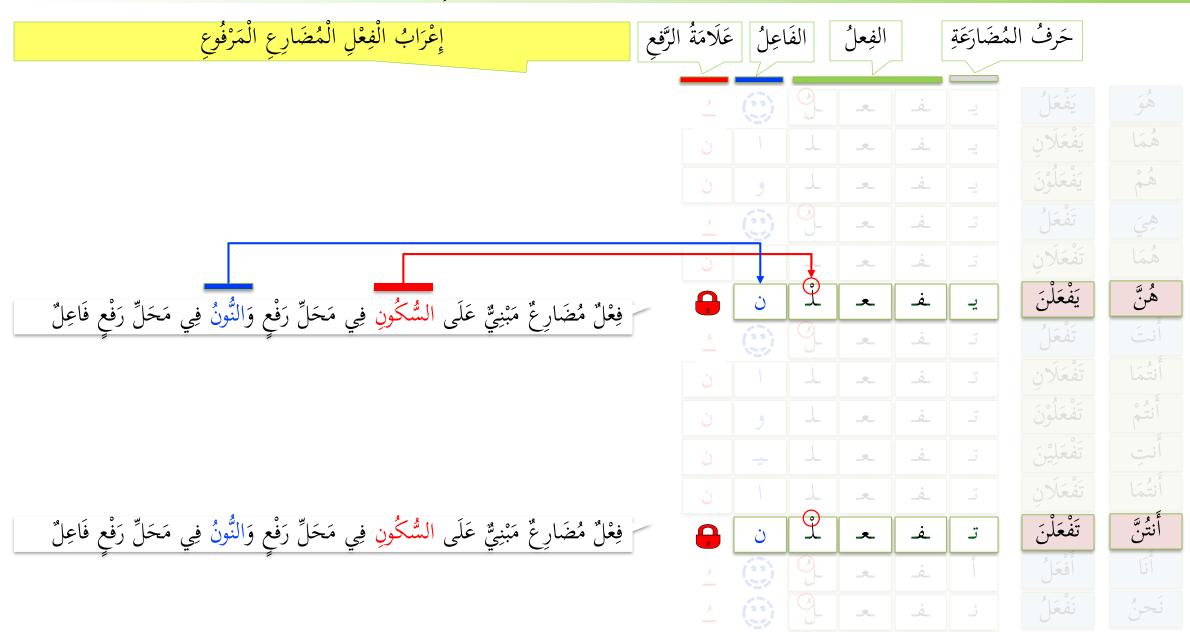


(الْأَفْعَالُ الْخَمْسَةُ) goes ن comes ن – إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِع





الْمَبْنِيُّ - إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ





إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَرْفُوعِ

إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَرْفُوعِ

مَرْفُوعٌ

فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ لَمْ فِعْلُ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هِيَ فِعْلُ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ ۗ لَّ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيُّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنْتَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ ۗ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْيَاءُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ نَحْنُ

يَفْعَلُ يَفْعَلَان يَفْعَلُوْنَ تَفْعَلُ هِيَ تَفْعَلَان يَفْعَلْنَ هُنّ تَفْعَلُ أنتَ تَفْعَلَان أنتُمَا تَفْعَلُوْنَ أُنتُمْ أنتِ تَفْعَلِيْنَ أنتُمَا تَفْعَلَانِ تَفْعَلْنَ أُنتُنَّ أَنَا أَفْعَلَ نَفْعَلَ نَحنُ



إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَنْصُوبِ

إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَنْصُوبِ مَنْصُوبٌ نَوَاصِبُ الْمُضَارِع يَفْعَلَ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ يَفْعَلَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ يَفْعَلُوْا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هِيَ هِيَ تَفْعَلَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ يَفْعَلْنَ لَوْعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبِ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ هُنّ تَفْعَلَ أنت فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنْتَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلَا أنتُمَا تَفْعَلُوْا أُنتُمْ لَوْعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ ۗ أنتِ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْيَاءُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلِيْ تَفْعَلَا أنتُمَا وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ أُنتُنَّ تَفْعَلْنَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ أفْعَلَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنَا نَفْعَلَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ نَحْنُ نَحنُ

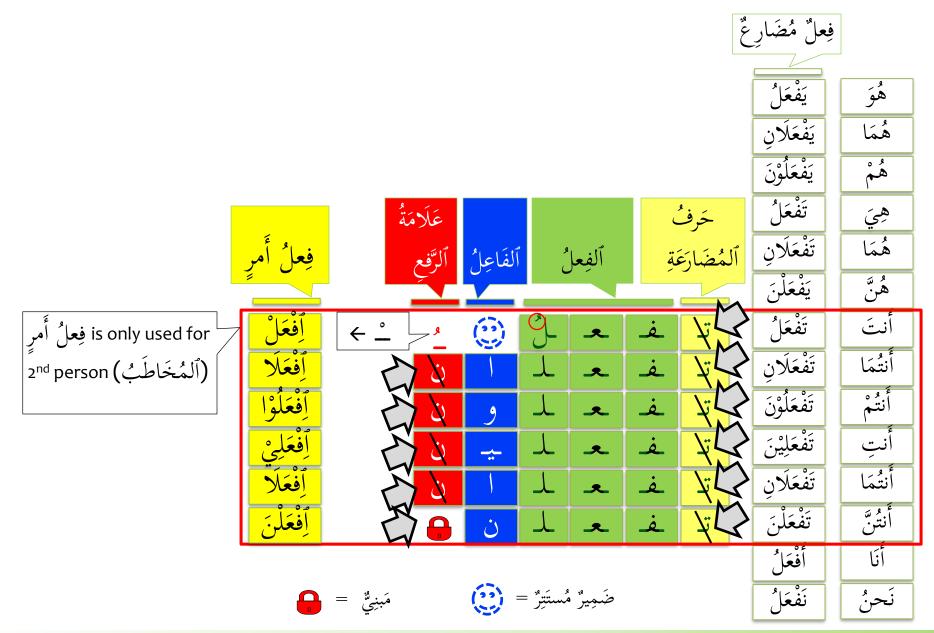


إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَجْزُومِ

إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَجْزُومِ مَجْزُومٌ جَوَازِمُ الْمُضَارِع يَفْعَل لا النَّاهِيَّةُ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالشُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ يَفْعَلَا وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ يَفْعَلُوْا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلْ لَمَّا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالشُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هِيَ هِيَ تَفْعَلَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ ۗ لَامُ الأَمْر يَفْعَلْنَ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَزْمِ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ هُنّ تَفْعَلْ أنت فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالسُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنْتَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلَا أنتُمَا تَفْعَلُوْا أُنتُمْ لَوْعُلُّ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ ۗ أنتِ تَفْعَلِيْ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْيَاءُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ ۗ تَفْعَلَا أنتُمَا وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلْنَ أنتُنَّ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَزْمٍ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ أَفْعَلَ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالشُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنَا نَفْعَلَ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالشُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ نَحْنُ نَحنُ



فِعلُ أُمرِ Conjugation of





مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ — The Interpreted Original

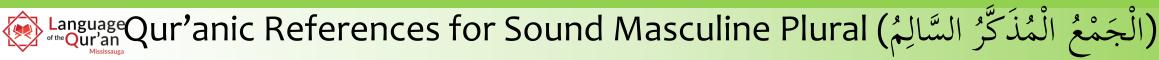


• The composite structure, أَنْ followed by فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ is called مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ



As the name implies, a مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ can be interpreted as a مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ
 So the above sentence can also be written as:

اِنْ شاء الله ,also. We will study those later مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلُ also. We will study those later



الأحزاب المُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْحُاشِعِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْحَاشِعِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ فَرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ وَالصَّابِمَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهُ لَهُم مَّغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ۞

Indeed, the Muslim men and Muslim women, the believing men and believing women, the obedient men and obedient women, the truthful men and truthful women, the patient men and patient women, the humble men and humble women, the charitable men and charitable women, the fasting men and fasting women, the men who guard their private parts and the women who do so, and the men who remember Allah often and the women who do so - for them Allah has prepared forgiveness and a great reward. (33:35)

مَرْفُوعٌ

للمؤمنون

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ١

Certainly will the believers have succeeded: (23:1)

البقرة وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَن تَذْبَحُوا بَقَرَةً قَالُوا أَتَتَخِذُنَا هُزُوا قَالَ أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِنَ الْجَاهِلِينَ ﴿

And [recall] when Moses said to his people, "Indeed, Allah commands you to slaughter a cow." They said, "Do you take us in ridicule?" He said, "I seek refuge in Allah from being among the ignorant." (2:67)



Let not believers take disbelievers as allies rather than believers... (3:28)

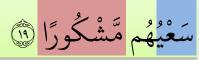


کان Qur'anic References for

الإسراء

الفرقان

وَمَنْ أَرَادَ الْآخِرَةَ وَسَعَىٰ لَهَا سَعْيَهَا وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَأُولَـٰيِكَ كَانَ



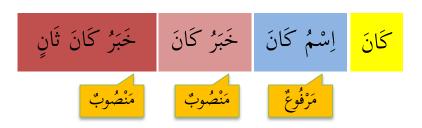
But whoever desires the Hereafter and exerts the effort due to it while he is a believer - it is those whose effort is ever appreciated [by Allah]. (17:19)



... And Allah is ever, over all things, Perfect in Ability. (18:45)



... and Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful, (70)



كَانَ النَّاسُ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً ... اللهُ

Mankind was [of] one religion [before their deviation]; ... (2:213)

البقرة

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَذَرُوا مَا بَقِيَ مِنَ الرِّبَا إِن كُنتُم



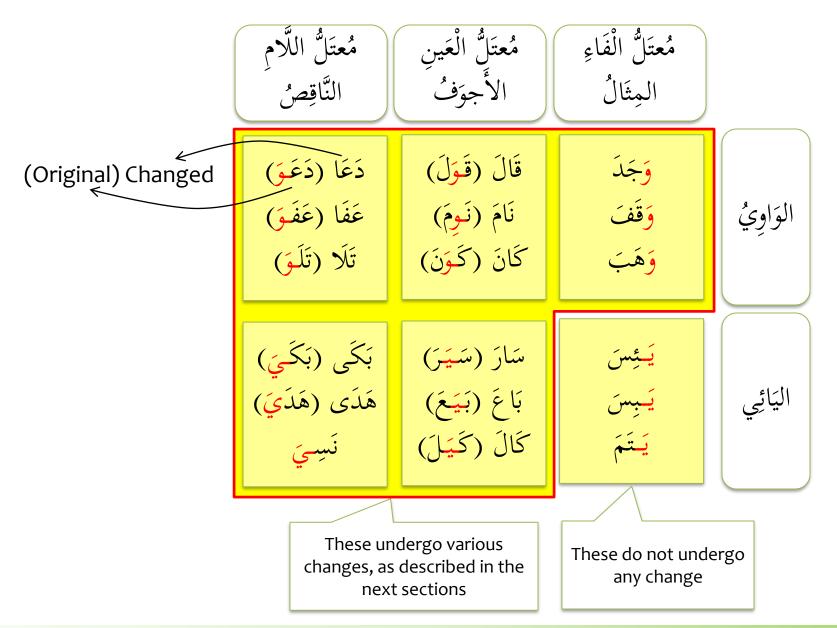
O you who have believed, fear Allah and give up what remains [due to you] of interest, if you should be believers. (2:278)

ال عمران ما كان إِبْرَاهِيمُ يَهُودِيًّا وَلَا نَصْرَانِيًّا وَلَـٰكِن كَانَ حَنِيفًا مُسْلِمًا وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ اللهُ

Abraham was neither a Jew nor a Christian, but he was one inclining toward truth, a Muslim [submitting to Allah]. And he was not of the polytheists. (3:67)

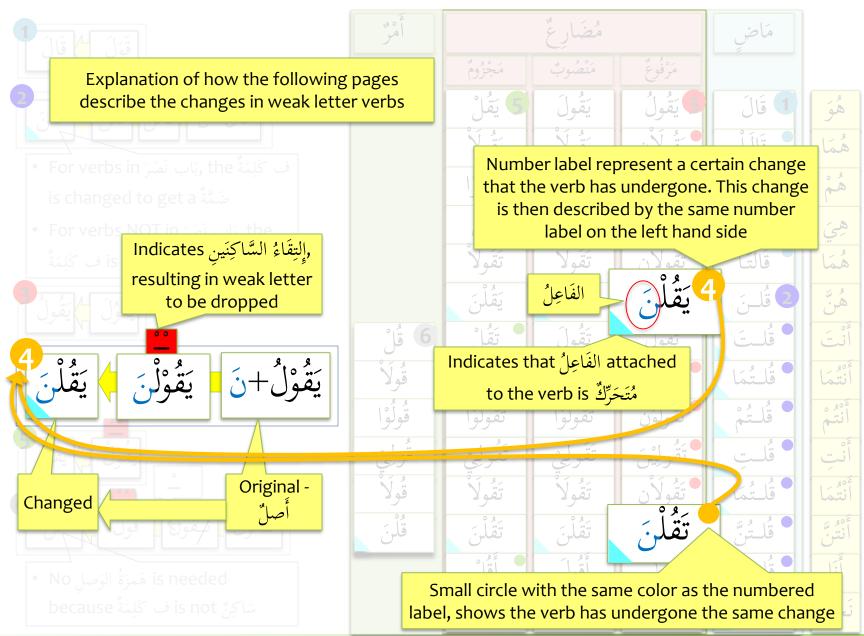


المُعتَلُّ – (و ، ي) The Verb with One Weak Letter



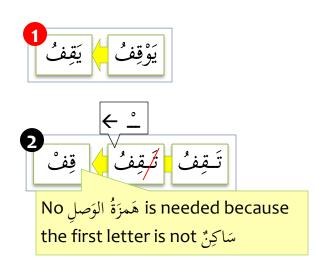


المُعتَلُّ Understanding Changes in





وَقَفَ يَقِفُ (بَابِ ضَرَبَ) Ex: المِثَالُ (مُعتَلُّ الفَاءِ) الوَاوِيُ * Changes in



مُضَارِعٌ مَاض أمرر مَنْصُوبٌ مَرْفُوعٌ مَجْزُومٌ هُوَ وَقَفَ 1 يَقِفُ يَقِفْ يَقِفَ يَقِفَاْ يَقِفَاْ يَقِفَاْنِ وَقَفَاْ هُمَا يَقِفُوْا يَقِفُوْنَ وَقَفُوْا يَقِفُوْا هُمْ وَ قَفَتْ تَقِفُ تَقِفْ تَقِفَ هِيَ تَقِفَاْ ٔ تَقِفَاْنِ تَقِفَاْ وَ قَفَ تَاْ هُمَا يَقِفْنَ يَقِفْنَ يَقِفْنَ وَقَفْنَ هُنّ وَ قَفْتَ أنت تَقِفُ و قِفْ تَقِفْ تَقِفَ ٔ تَقِفَاْنِ تَقِفَاْ وَقَفْتُمَا أنتما قِفَا تَقِفَاْ تَقِفُوْنَ أُنتُمْ تَقِفُوْا وَقَفْتُمْ قِفُوْا تَقِفُوْا أنْتِ وَقَفْتِ تَقِفِيْ تَقِفِيْ تَقِفِيْنَ قِفِيْ قِفَاْ ا تَقِفَاْنِ تَقِفَا تَقِفَا أنتما وَقَفْتُمَا قِفْنَ ءَ^{هُو} سَّ انتن تَقِفْنَ تَقِفْنَ تَقِفْنَ وَقَفْتُنَّ أنا أُقِفُ وَ قَفْتُ أُقِفْ أَقِفَ وَ قَفْنَا نَقِفُ نَحْنُ نَقِفْ نَقِفَ

* These changes are for المِثَالُ الوَاوِيُ only. Its counterpart المِثَالُ اليَائِيُ does not undergo any change.



مُعْتَلُّ الْفَاءِ - الْمِثَالُ Qur'anic References for

البقرة مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُرعٌ الفَقْرَ وَيَأْمُرُكُم بِالْفَحْشَاءِ وَاللَّهُ يَعِدُكُم الشَّيْطَانُ يَعِدُكُم الْفَقْرَ وَيَأْمُرُكُم بِالْفَحْشَاءِ وَاللَّهُ يَعِدُكُم مَّغْفِرَةً مِّنْهُ وَفَضْلًا وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ شَ

Satan threatens you with poverty and orders you to immorality, while Allah promises you forgiveness from Him and bounty. And Allah is all-Encompassing and Knowing. (2:268)

وَذَرِ الَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوا دِينَهُمْ لَعِبًا وَلَهْوًا وَغَرَّتْهُمُ الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا ۚ وَذَكِرْ بِهِ أَن تُبْسَلَ نَفْسُ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ ... ﴿

And leave those who take their religion as amusement and diversion and whom the worldly life has deluded. But remind with the Qur'an, lest a soul be given up to destruction for what it earned; ... (6:70)



Who will inherit me and inherit from the family of Jacob. And make him, my Lord, pleasing [to You]." (19:6)

طه مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ اللهِ الْمُكُثُوا إِنِّى آنَسْتُ نَارًا لَّعَلِّى آتِيكُم إِذْ رَأَىٰ نَارًا لَّعَلِّى آتِيكُم مِنْهَا بِقَبَسٍ أَوْ أَجِدُ عَلَى النَّارِ هُدًى شَ

When he saw a fire and said to his family, "Stay here; indeed, I have perceived a fire; perhaps I can bring you a torch or find at the fire some guidance." (20:10)

أَلَمْ يَجِدْكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَىٰ ١

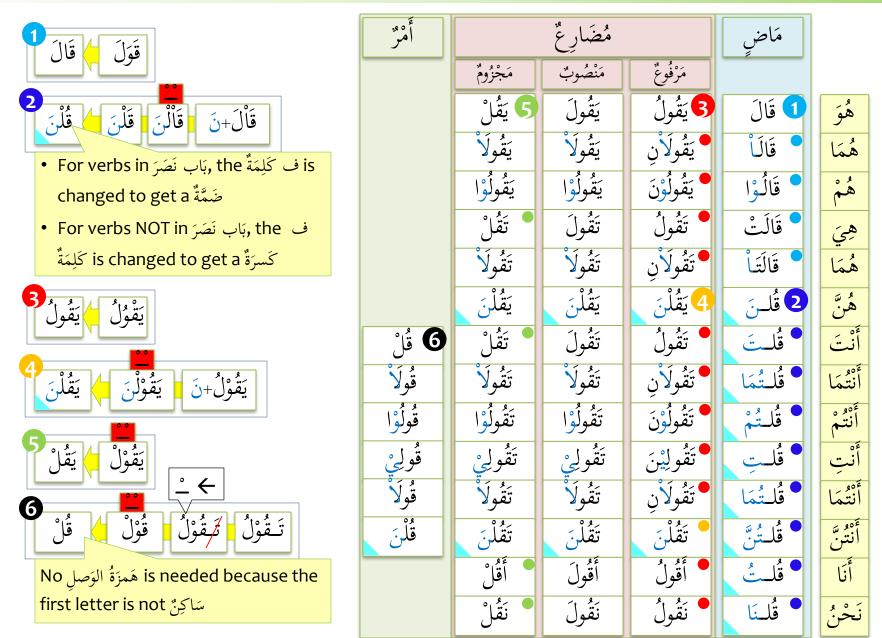
Did He not find you an orphan and give [you] refuge? (93:6)

الفرقان وَالَّذِينَ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا هَبْ لَنَا مِنْ أَزْوَاجِنَا وَذُرِّيَّاتِنَا قُرَّةَ أَعْيُنٍ وَاجْعَلْنَا لِلْمُتَقِينَ إِمَامًا ۞

And those who say, "Our Lord, grant us from among our wives and offspring comfort to our eyes and make us an example for the righteous." (25:74)



قَالَ يَقُولُ (بَابِ نَصَرَ) - Ex الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَينِ) Changes in





الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَين) (بَاب نَصَنَ) (بَاب نَصَنَ) Qur'anic References for

الكهف أُمْرٍ

قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ ... شَ

Say, "I am only a man like you ... (18:110)



التوبة

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ شَ

O you who have believed, fear Allah and be with those who are true. (9:119)

مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ



... وَإِذَا قَضَىٰ أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُن فَيَكُونُ ١

When He decrees a matter, He only says to it, "Be," and it is. (2:117)



... وَنَقُولُ ذُوقُوا عَذَابَ الْحَرِيقِ ١

and will say, "Taste the punishment of the Burning Fire. (3:181)

البقرة وَإِذْ قُلْنَا لِلْمَلَابِكَةِ اسْجُدُوا لِآدَمَ فَسَجَدُوا إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ أَبَى وَاسْتَكْبَرَ وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ

And [mention] when We said to the angels, "Prostrate before Adam"; so they prostrated, except for Iblees. He refused and was arrogant and became of the disbelievers. (2:34)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ

إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ ... ١

O you who have believed, when you rise to [perform] prayer, wash your faces and your forearms to the elbows and wipe over your heads and wash your feet to the ankles ... (5:6)

مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

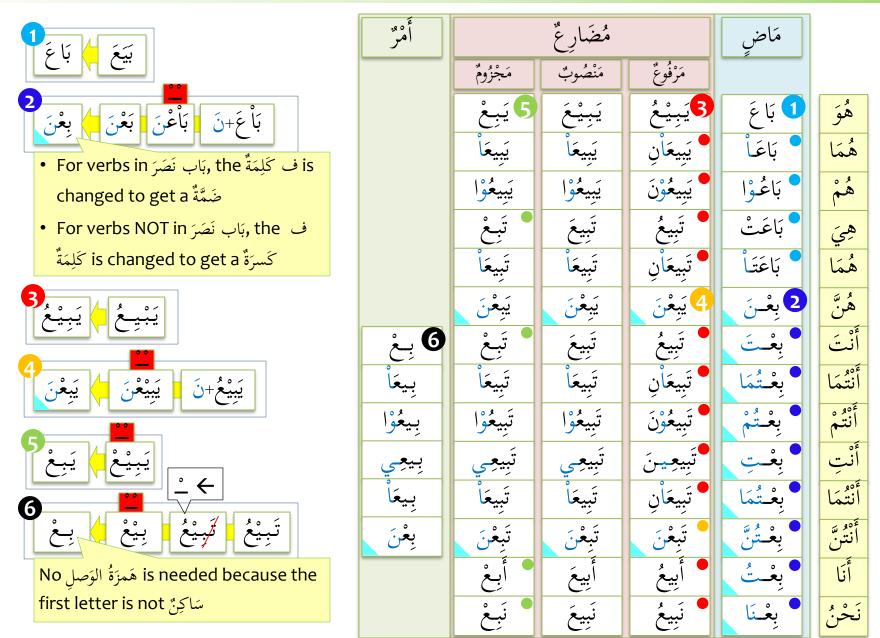
الكهف

قَالَ أَلَمْ أَقُلْ إِنَّكَ لَن تَسْتَطِيعَ مَعِيَ صَبْرًا ١٠

He said, "Did I not say that with me you would never be able to have patience?" (18:72)

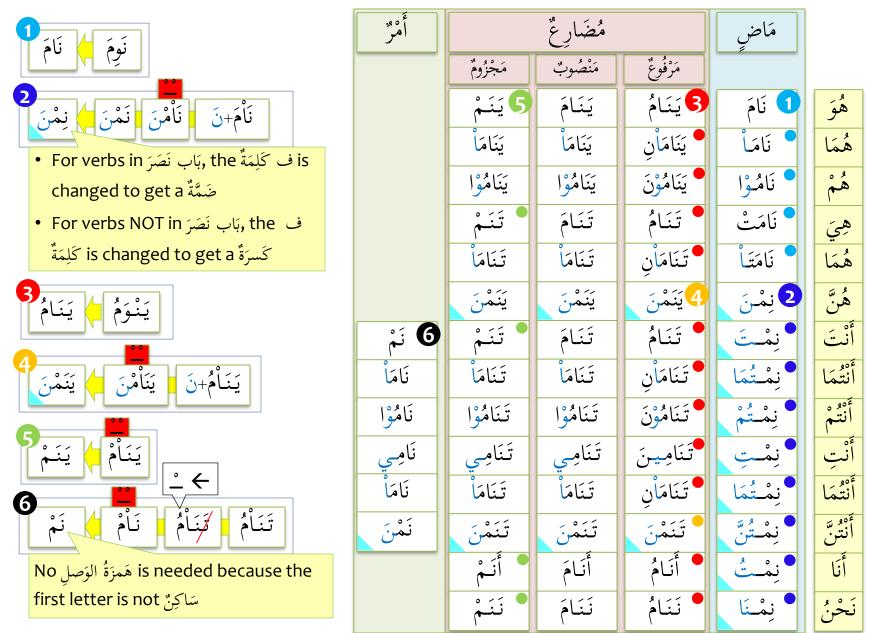


بَاعَ يَبِيعُ (بَاب ضَرَبَ) - Ex: الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَينِ) Changes in





نَامَ يَنَامُ (بَابِ سَمِعَ) :Ex - الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَينِ) Changes in





الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَين) (بَاب سَبِعَ) (بَاب سَبِعَ) Qur'anic References for

طه مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

قَالَ لَا تَحَافًا إِنَّنِي مَعَكُمَا أَسْمَعُ وَأَرَىٰ ١

He said: "Fear not: for I am with you: I hear and see (everything). (20:46)

الانسان مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ

وَمَا تَشَاءُونَ إِلَّا أَن يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا

حَكِيمًا نَيْ

And you do not will except that Allah wills. Indeed, Allah is ever Knowing and Wise. (76:30)

الانسان النسان خَلَقْنَاهُمْ وَشَدَدْنَا أَسْرَهُمْ وَإِذَا شِئْنَا بَدَّلْنَا أَسْرَهُمْ وَإِذَا شِئْنَا بَدَّلْنَا أَمْثَالَهُمْ تَبْدِيلًا ۞

We have created them and strengthened their forms, and when We will, We can change their likenesses with [complete] alteration. (76:28)

هود إِنَّ فِي ذَالِكَ لَآيَةً لِّمَنْ خَافَ عَذَابَ الْآخِرَةِ ... شَ

Indeed in that is a sign for those who fear the punishment of the Hereafter... (11:103)

فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ فَرجَالًا أَوْ رُكْبَانًا ... شَ

And if you fear [an enemy, then pray] on foot or riding ... (2:239)

مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

طه

وَمَن يَعْمَلْ مِنَ الصَّالِحَاتِ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَا يَخَافُ ظُلْمًا وَلَا هَضْمًا ١

But he who does of righteous deeds while he is a believer - he will neither fear injustice nor deprivation. (20:112)

مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

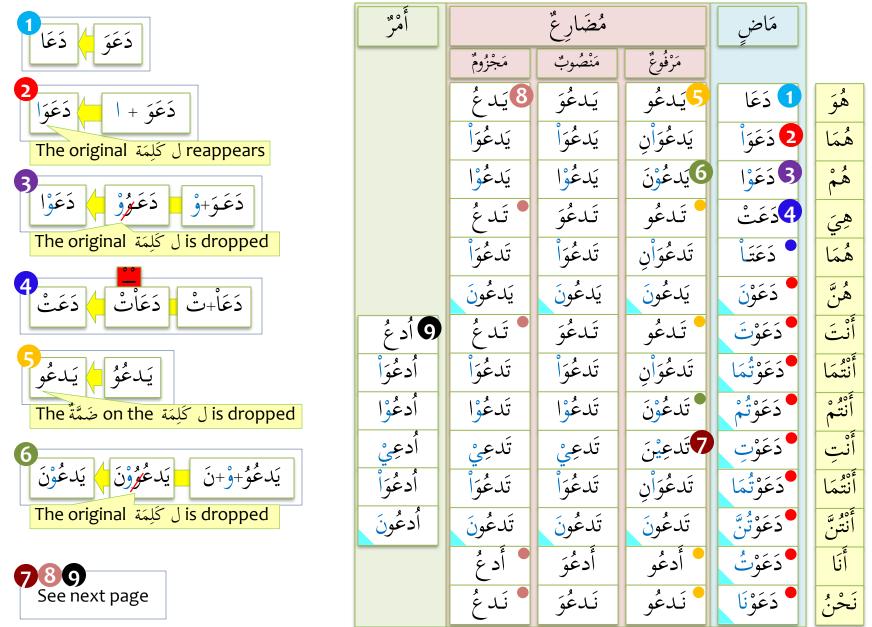
طه

قَالَ خُذْهَا وَلَا تَخَفُّ سَنُعِيدُهَا سِيرَتَهَا الْأُولَى ١

(Allah) said, "Seize it, and fear not: We shall return it at once to its former condition".. (20:21)

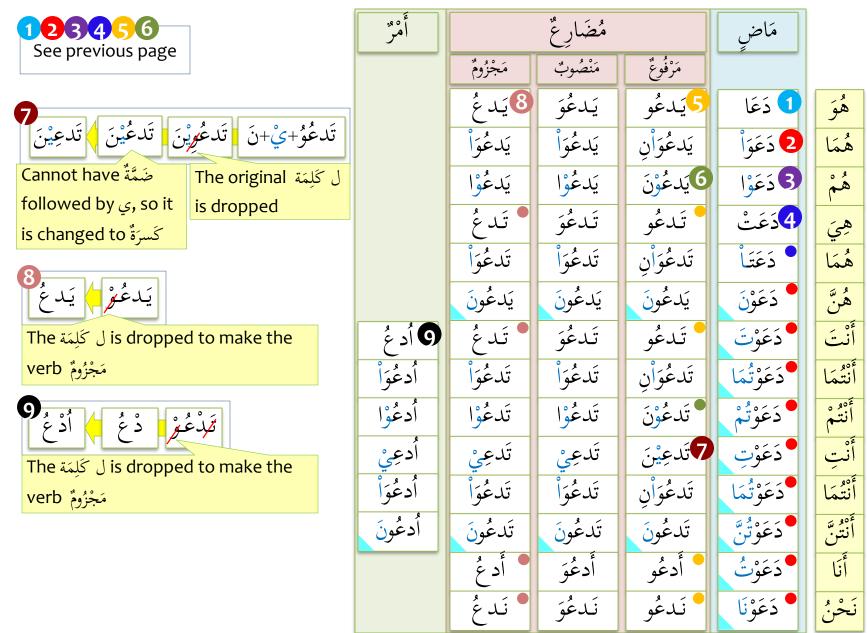


10f2 - دَعَا يَدعُو (بَابِ نَصَرَ) - Ex النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّام) Changes in





2 of 2 - دَعَا يَدعُو (بَابِ نَصَرَ) - Ex: النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in





دَعَا يَدْعُو: فِعْلُ نَاقِصٌ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّام) (بَاب نَصَرَ) Qur'anic References for

مَاضٍ

إعراف مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

وَإِن تَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَى الْهُدَىٰ لَا يَتَّبِعُوكُمْ ۚ سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْكُمْ أَدَعَوْتُمُوهُمْ

أُمْ أُنتُمْ صَامِتُونَ الله

And if you [believers] invite them to guidance, they will not follow you. It is all the same for you whether you invite them or you are silent. (7:193)

مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

وَلَا تَدْعُ مِن دُونِ اللَّهِ مَا لَا يَنفَعُكَ وَلَا يَضُرُّكَ فَإِن فَعَلْتَ

فَإِنَّكَ إِذًا مِّنَ الظَّالِمِينَ ١

And do not invoke besides Allah that which neither benefits you nor harms you, for if you did, then indeed you would be of the wrongdoers." (10:106)

البقرة كم أُمْرٍ

قَالُوا ادْغُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ يُبَيِّن لَّنَا مَا هِيَ ... ١

They said, "Call upon your Lord to make clear to us what it is." (2:68)

مَاضٍ

. آل عمران

هُنَالِكَ دَعَا زَكْرِيًّا رَبَّهُ ۚ قَالَ رَبِّ هَبْ لِي مِن لَّدُنكَ ذُرِّيَّةً طَيِّبَةً ۗ

إِنَّكَ سَمِيعُ الدُّعَاءِ ١

At that, Zechariah called upon his Lord, saying, "My Lord, grant me from Yourself a good offspring. Indeed, You are the Hearer of supplication." (3:38)

مَاضٍ

الأعراف

... فَلَمَّا أَثْقَلَت دَّعُوا اللَّهَ رَبَّهُمَا لَبِنْ آتَيْتَنَا صَالِحًا لَّنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ

الشَّاكِرِينَ شَ

And when it becomes heavy, they both invoke Allah, their Lord, "If You should give us a good [child], we will surely be among the grateful." (7:189)

مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

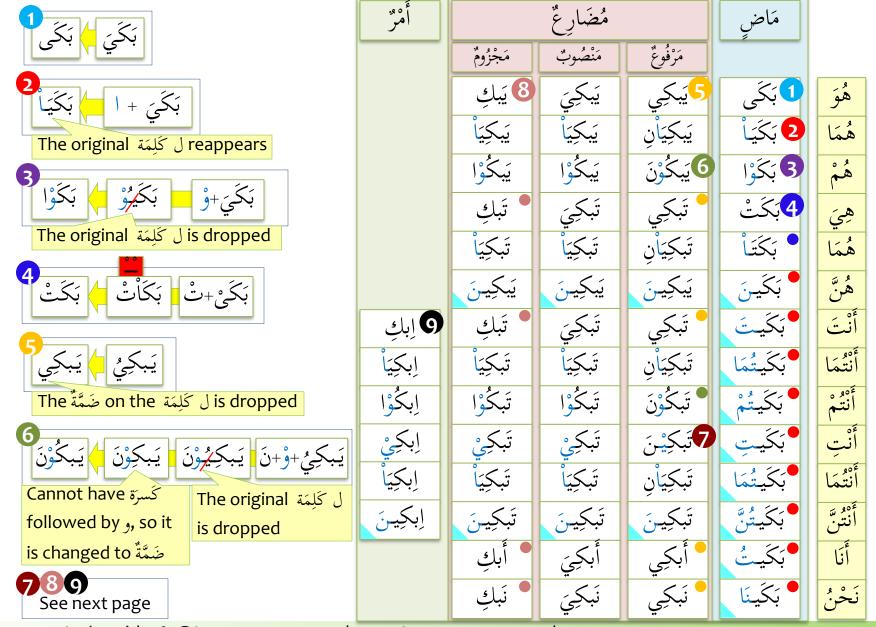
النحل

وَالَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ مِن دُونِ اللَّهِ لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْعًا وَهُمْ يُخْلَقُونَ ٥

And those they invoke other than Allah create nothing, and they [themselves] are created. (16:20)



10f2 - بَكَى يَبكِي (بَاب ضَرَبَ) Ex: النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in





2 of 2 - بَكَى يَبكِي (بَاب ضَرَبَ) Ex: النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in







The ل كَلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مَجْزُومٌ



The ل كَلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مَجْزُومٌ





أَتَى يَأْتِي: فِعْلُ نَاقِصٌ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) (بَاب ضَرَبَ) Qur'anic References for

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنفِقُوا مِمَّا رَزَقْنَاكُم مِّن قَبْلِ أَن يَأْتِي يَوْمٌ لَّا

بَيْعٌ فِيهِ وَلَا خُلَّةً وَلَا شَفَاعَةً ... @

O you who have believed, spend from that which We have provided for you before there comes a Day in which there is no exchange and no friendship and no intercession... (2:254)

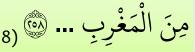
يَا أُبَتِ إِنِّي قَدْ جَاءَنِي مِنَ الْعِلْمِ مَا لَمْ يَأْتِكَ فَاتَّبِعْنِي أَهْدِكَ

O my father, indeed there has come to me of knowledge that which has not come to you, so follow me; I will guide you to an even path. (19:43)

صِرَاطًا سَويًّا ﴿

... قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْتِي بِالشَّمْسِ مِنَ الْمَشْرِقِ فَأْتِ بِهَا

... Abraham said, "Indeed, Allah brings up the sun from the east, so bring it up from the west." ... (2:258)



And when he came to it, he was called, "O Moses. (20:11) أَتَاهَا أُتَاهَا نُودِيَ يَا مُوسَىٰ شَ

وَلَا عَلَى الَّذِينَ إِذَا مَا أَتَوْكَ لِتَحْمِلَهُمْ قُلْتَ لَا أَجِدُ مَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ

Nor [is there blame] upon those who, when they came to عَلَيْهِ ... you that you might give them mounts, you said, "I can find (9) nothing for you to ride upon." ... (9:92)

And We will inherit him [in] what he mentions, and he will come to Us alone. (19:80)

وَنَرِثُهُ مَا يَقُولُ وَيَأْتِينَا فَرْدًا ١

... وَلَيْسَ الْبِرُّ بِأَن تَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِن ظُهُورِهَا وَلَـٰكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَن

اتَّقَىٰ وَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ أَبْوَابِهَا ... اللهُ

... And it is not righteousness to enter houses from the back, but righteousness is [in] one who fears Allah. And enter houses from their doors. And fear Allah that you may succeed. (2:189)



هَدَى يَهْدِي: فِعْلُ نَاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) (بَاب ضَرَبَ) Qur'anic References for

مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

البقرة

... يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِى بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ



... By it He causes many to stray, and many He leads into the right path; but He causes not to stray, except those who forsake (the path), (2:26)

مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ

الكهف

... وَقُلْ عَسَىٰ أَن يَهْدِينِ رَبِّي لِأَقْرَبَ مِنْ هَـٰذَا رَشَدًا ١٠٠٠

... and say, "Perhaps my Lord will guide me to what is nearer than this to right conduct." (18:24)

مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

الكهف

... مَن يَهْدِ اللَّهُ فَهُوَ الْمُهْتَدِ ... اللَّهُ فَهُوَ الْمُهْتَدِ ...

... He whom Allah guides is the [rightly] guided, ... (18:17)



اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٥

Guide us to the straight path - (1:6)

سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى ﴿ الَّذِي خَلَقَ فَسَوَّىٰ ﴿ وَالَّذِي قَدَرَ

فَهَدِيٰ ٣

Exalt the name of your Lord, the Most High, Who created and proportioned And who destined and [then] guided (87:1 – 3)

مَاضٍ

ام کاضٍ

قُلْ إِنَّنِي هَدَانِي رَبِّي إِلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيمٍ دِينًا قِيَمًا مِّلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

حَنِيفًا وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ١

Say, "Indeed, my Lord has guided me to a straight path - a correct religion - the way of Abraham, inclining toward truth. And he was not among those who associated others with Allah." (6:161)

مَاضٍ

آل عمران

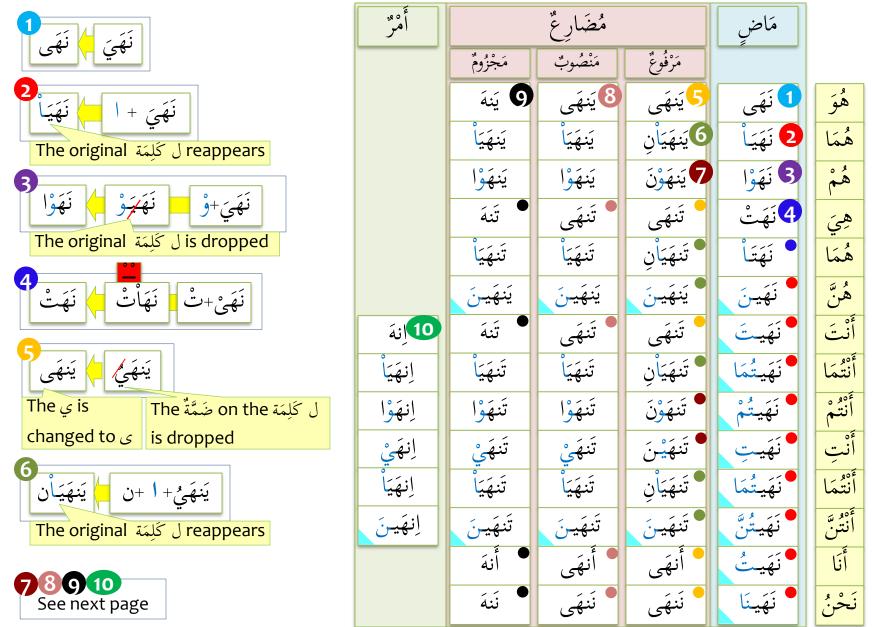
رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَهَبْ لَنَا مِن لَّدُنكَ رَحْمَةً

إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْوَهَّابُ ٥

[Who say], "Our Lord, let not our hearts deviate after You have guided us and grant us from Yourself mercy. Indeed, You are the Bestower. (3:8)

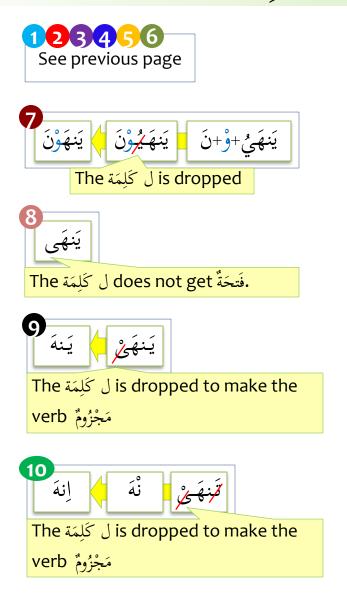


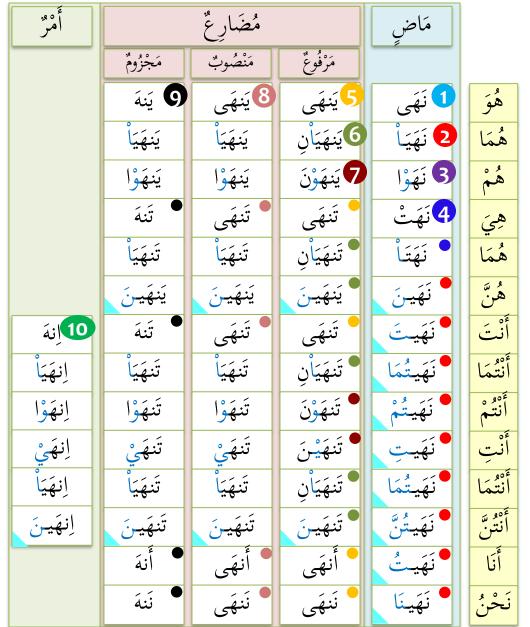
10f2 - نَهَى يَنهَى (بَابِ فَتَحَ) - Ex النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in





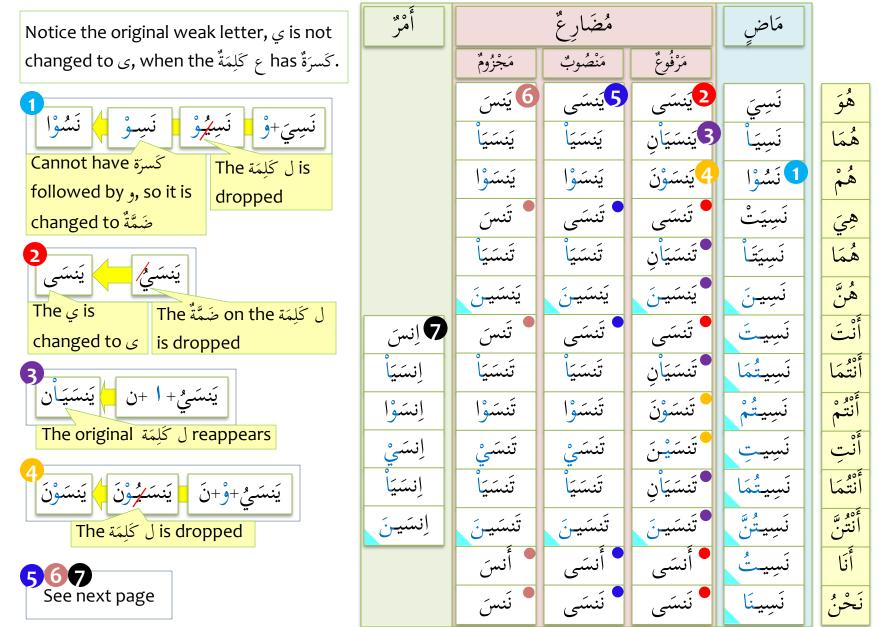
2 of 2 - نَهَى يَنهَى (بَابِ فَتَحَ) - Ex: النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ)







10f2 - نَسِيَ يَنسَى (بَاب سَمِعَ) Ex: النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in





2 of 2 - نَسِيَ يَنسَى (بَاب سَمِعَ) :Ex النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in





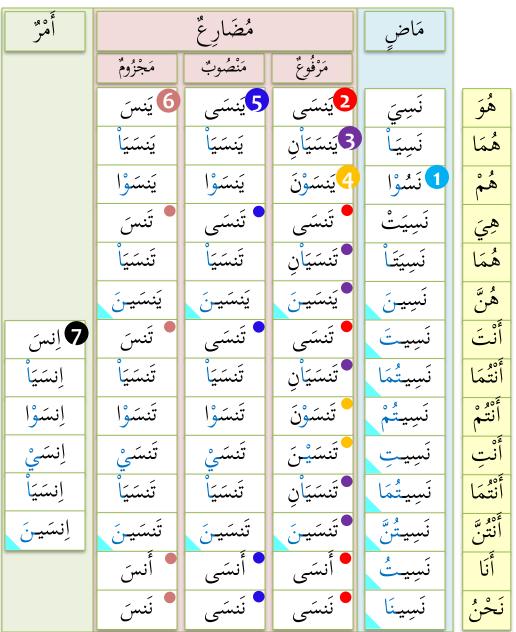
The ل كُلِمَة does not get .



The ل كَلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مَجْزُومٌ

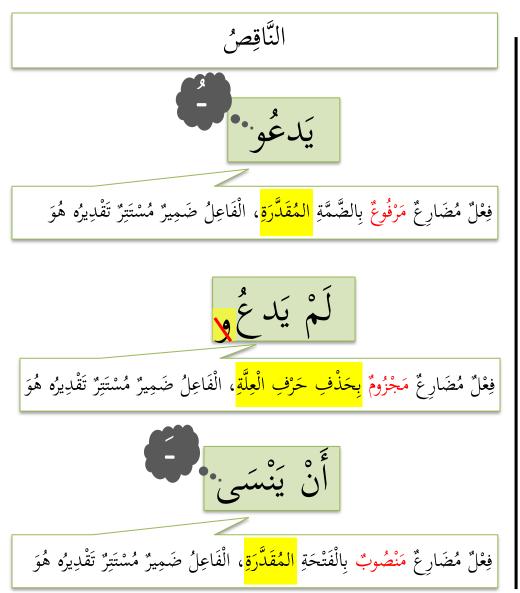


The ل كَلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مَجْزُومٌ





النَّاقِصُ .Regular Verbs vs- الْفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ Analysis of





مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعُ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ (باب سَمِعَ وباب فَتَحَ)

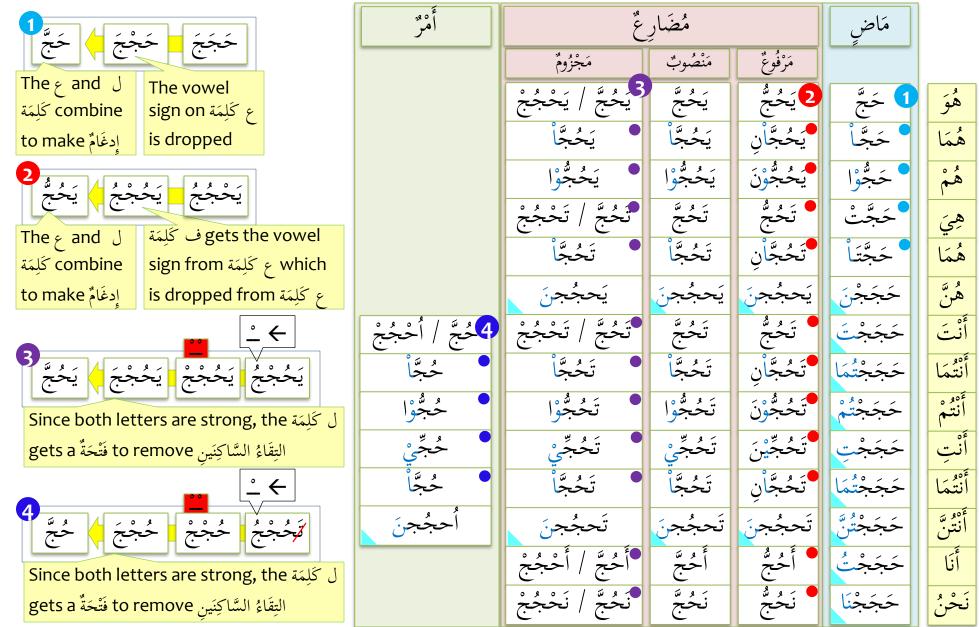


(مَرْفُوعٌ، مَنْصُوبٌ، مَجْزُومٌ) - اَلفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ النَّاقِصُ Three Moods of



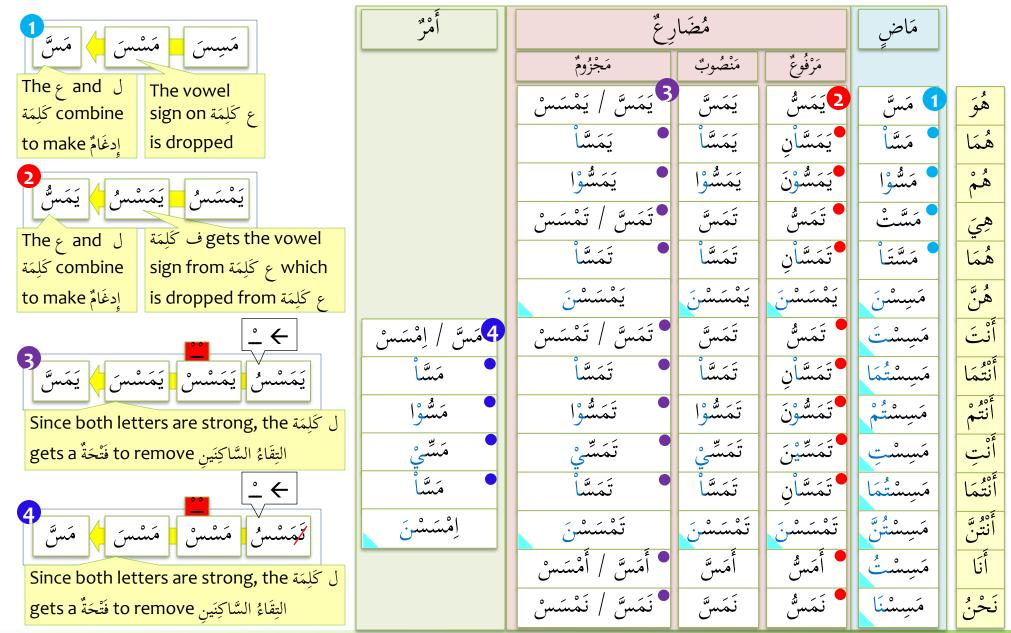


حَجَّ (حَجَجَ) يَحُجُّ (يَحْجُجُ (بَابِ نَصَرَ) - Ex: (بَابِ نَصَرَ) (جُجَجَ) يُحُجُّ





مَسَّ (مَسِسَ) يَمَسُّ (يَمْسَسُ) (بَاب سَوِعَ) – Ex: مَسَّ (مَسِسَ) يَمَسُّ (يَمْسَسُ





فِعْلٌ مُضَعَّفٌ Qur'anic References for

مَاضٍ

الحاقة

إِنِّي ظَنَنتُ أَنِّي مُلَاقٍ حِسَابِيَهُ ١

Indeed, I was certain that I would be meeting my account." (69:20)

مَاضٍ

مَاضٍ

النساء

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَصَدُّوا عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ قَدْ ضَلُّوا ضَلَالًا

بَعِيدًا ﴿١٦٥

Indeed, those who disbelieve and avert [people] from the way of Allah have certainly gone far astray. (4:167)

أُمْر

النساء

فَإِن تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِن كُنتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِن كُنتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ... اللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ... اللَّهِ فَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ...

And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger, if you should believe in Allah and the Last Day ... (4:59)

مَاضِ

البقرة

... مَّسَّتْهُمُ الْبَأْسَاءُ وَالضَّرَّاءُ وَزُلْزِلُوا حَتَّىٰ يَقُولَ الرَّسُولُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ مَتَىٰ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ أَلَا إِنَّ نَصْرَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ ١

They were touched by poverty and hardship and were shaken until [even their] messenger and those who believed with him said, "When is the help of Allah?" Unquestionably, the help of Allah is near. (2:214)

نُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ

البقرة

وَقَالُوا لَن تَمسَّنَا النَّارُ إِلَّا أَيَّامًا مَّعْدُودَةً ... ۞

And they say, "Never will the Fire touch us, except for a few days." ... (2:80)

... وَلَا تَمَسُّوهَا بِسُوءٍ فَيَأْخُذَكُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ٣

... and do not touch her with harm, lest there seize you a painful punishment. (7:73)

قَالَتْ أَنَّى يَكُونُ لِي غُلَامٌ وَلَمْ يَمْسَسْنِي بَشَرٌ وَلَمْ أَكُ بَغِيًّا ١٠

She said, "How can I have a boy while no man has touched me and I have not been unchaste?" (19:20)